

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

NOTIFICATION OF THE RECORDING
OF A CHANGE(PCT Rule 92bis.1 and
Administrative Instructions, Section 422)

Date of mailing (day/month/year)
12 March 2001 (12.03.01)

From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

To:

HAWS, Helen
Nokia IPR Dept.
Nokia House
Summit Avenue
Southwood
Farnborough, Hampshire GU14 0NG
ROYAUME-UNI

Applicant's or agent's file reference
PAT 99314PCT

IMPORTANT NOTIFICATION

International application No.
PCT/IB00/00834

International filing date (day/month/year)
09 June 2000 (09.06.00)

1. The following indications appeared on record concerning:

the applicant the inventor the agent the common representative

Name and Address

PEDERSEN, Claus
Kronens kvt. 16A
DK-2620 Albertslund
Denmark

State of Nationality

DK

State of Residence

DK

Telephone No.

Facsimile No.

Teleprinter No.

2. The International Bureau hereby notifies the applicant that the following change has been recorded concerning:

the person the name the address the nationality the residence

Name and Address

PEDERSEN, Claus
Nordmarksvaenge 44
DK-2625 Vallensbaek
Denmark

State of Nationality

DK

State of Residence

DK

Telephone No.

Facsimile No.

Teleprinter No.

3. Further observations, if necessary:

4. A copy of this notification has been sent to:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the receiving Office	<input type="checkbox"/> the designated Offices concerned
<input type="checkbox"/> the International Searching Authority	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the elected Offices concerned
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> the International Preliminary Examining Authority	<input type="checkbox"/> other:

The International Bureau of WIPO
34, chemin des Colombettes
1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland

Authorized officer

Maria Victoria CORTIELLO

Facsimile No.: (41-22) 740.14.35

Telephone No.: (41-22) 338.83.38

JOINT COOPERATION TREATY

From the INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

PCT

NOTIFICATION OF ELECTION
(PCT Rule 61.2)

Date of mailing (day/month/year)
07 February 2001 (07.02.01)
International application No.
PCT/IB00/00834
International filing date (day/month/year)
09 June 2000 (09.06.00)
Applicant
PEDERSEN, Claus

To:

**Commissioner
US Department of Commerce
United States Patent and Trademark
Office, PCT
2011 South Clark Place Room
CP2/5C24
Arlington, VA 22202
ETATS-UNIS D'AMERIQUE**

in its capacity as elected Office

- 1. The designated Office is hereby notified of its election made:**

in the demand filed with the International Preliminary Examining Authority on:

22 December 2000 (22.12.00)

in a notice effecting later election filed with the International Bureau on:

2. The election was

1

was not

made before the expiration of 19 months from the priority date or, where Rule 32 applies, within the time limit under Rule 32.2(b).

<p>The International Bureau of WIPO 34, chemin des Colombettes 1211 Geneva 20, Switzerland</p> <p>Facsimile No.: (41-22) 740.14.35</p>	<p>Authorized officer</p> <p>S. Mafla</p> <p>Telephone No.: (41-22) 338.83.38</p>
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PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference PAT 99314PCT	FOR FURTHER ACTION	See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)
International application No. PCT/IB00/00834	International filing date (day/month/year) 09/06/2000	Priority date (day/month/year) 11/06/1999
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC H04L29/06		
Applicant NOKIA MOBILE PHONES LIMITED et al.		
<p>1. This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.</p> <p>2. This REPORT consists of a total of 10 sheets, including this cover sheet.</p> <p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i.e. sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT).</p> <p>These annexes consist of a total of 3 sheets.</p> <p>3. This report contains indications relating to the following items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Basis of the report II <input type="checkbox"/> Priority III <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability IV <input type="checkbox"/> Lack of unity of invention V <input type="checkbox"/> Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement VI <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Certain documents cited VII <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Certain defects in the international application VIII <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Certain observations on the international application 		

Date of submission of the demand 22/12/2000	Date of completion of this report 10.10.2001
Name and mailing address of the international preliminary examining authority: European Patent Office D-80298 Munich Tel. +49 89 2399 - 0 Tx: 523656 epmu d Fax: +49 89 2399 - 4465	Authorized officer Dechmann, J-L Telephone No. +49 89 2399 8826



INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No. PCT/IB00/00834

I. Basis of the report

1. With regard to the elements of the international application (*Replacement sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to this report since they do not contain amendments (Rules 70.16 and 70.17)*):

Description, pages:

1-9,11-23	as originally filed		
10	as received on	12/07/2001 with letter of	10/07/2001

Claims, No.:

1-14	as originally filed		
15-23	as received on	12/07/2001 with letter of	10/07/2001

Drawings, sheets:

1/6,2/6,4/6-6/6	as originally filed		
3/6	as received on	12/07/2001 with letter of	10/07/2001

2. With regard to the language, all the elements marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the language in which the international application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

These elements were available or furnished to this Authority in the following language: , which is:

- the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of the international search (under Rule 23.1(b)).
- the language of publication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)).
- the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination (under Rule 55.2 and/or 55.3).

3. With regard to any nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence disclosed in the international application, the international preliminary examination was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:

- contained in the international application in written form.
- filed together with the international application in computer readable form.
- furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.
- furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.
- The statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.
- The statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No. PCT/IB00/00834

listing has been furnished.

4. The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:

- the description, pages:
- the claims, Nos.:
- the drawings, sheets:

5. This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed (Rule 70.2(c)):

(Any replacement sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under item 1 and annexed to this report.)

6. Additional observations, if necessary:

III. Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability

1. The questions whether the claimed invention appears to be novel, to involve an inventive step (to be non-obvious), or to be industrially applicable have not been examined in respect of:
- the entire international application.
 - claims Nos. .

because:

- the said international application, or the said claims Nos. relate to the following subject matter which does not require an international preliminary examination (*specify*):
 - the description, claims or drawings (*indicate particular elements below*) or said claims Nos. are so unclear that no meaningful opinion could be formed (*specify*):
see separate sheet
 - the claims, or said claims Nos. are so inadequately supported by the description that no meaningful opinion could be formed.
 - no international search report has been established for the said claims Nos. .
2. A meaningful international preliminary examination cannot be carried out due to the failure of the nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence listing to comply with the standard provided for in Annex C of the Administrative Instructions:
- the written form has not been furnished or does not comply with the standard.
 - the computer readable form has not been furnished or does not comply with the standard.

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT**

International application No. PCT/IB00/00834

VI. Certain documents cited

1. Certain published documents (Rule 70.10)

and / or

2. Non-written disclosures (Rule 70.9)

see separate sheet

VII. Certain defects in the international application

The following defects in the form or contents of the international application have been noted:

see separate sheet

VIII. Certain observations on the international application

The following observations on the clarity of the claims, description, and drawings or on the question whether the claims are fully supported by the description, are made:

see separate sheet

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT - SEPARATE SHEET**

International application No. PCT/IB00/00834

XP000786616

D3: PROCEEDINGS, WORKSHOP ON MOBILE COMPUTING SYSTEMS AND APPLICATIONS, 8 December 1994, KAASHOEK M F ET AL: "DYNAMIC DOCUMENTS: MOBILE WIRELESS ACCESS TO THE WWW",
XP002016896

II

The Applicant chose not to address some of the objections because of his opinion that they were a particular interpretation of the PCT by the EPO. The International Preliminary Examining Authority can only strongly disagree with this assertion. The task of the International Preliminary Examining Authority is to check that the application complies with all the PCT regulations and not to put any particular interpretation on it.

These defects are therefore reiterated:

1. If the Applicant is aware of a document reflecting the features of the precharacterising-part of the independent claims, he is asked to identify this document in the description according to Rule 5.1(a)(ii) PCT.

Moreover, to meet the requirements of Rule 5.1(a)(ii) PCT, documents D1-D3 should be identified in the description and the relevant background art disclosed therein should be briefly discussed.

Concerning D1 (classified as P, X), its publication date should also be specified in the description.

2. In order to fulfil the requirements of Rule 5.1(a)(iii) PCT, the description should be brought into conformity with the new claims.

3. Reference signs not mentioned in the description shall not appear in the drawings and vice-versa (Rule 11.13(l) PCT). In this connection, the block 21 in **Figure 1** is never referred to in the corresponding description page 2, first paragraph.

4. The general statement "**incorporated by reference**" in line 4 on page 10 is not clear. Therefore, either a short acknowledgement of the relevant subject-matter of the corresponding document, to which said statement refers, should, in accordance with Article 34(2)(b) PCT, be added to the description, or, if said document is not relevant for the performance of the invention, such statement should be deleted (cf. also PCT Guidelines Chap-II-4.17 and 6.3).

5. A problem of clarity occurs in the description and have to be dealt with. Page 11, line 13: "Even if **the gateway** is usually...". It is not clear to which gateway it is referred to. Indeed no gateway has been previously defined in the paragraph .

VIII. Certain observations on the international application

- 1a. The various definitions of the invention given in independent apparatus claims 1 and 20 are such that the claims as a whole are not clear and concise, contrary to Article 6 PCT. The claims should be recast to include only the minimum necessary number of independent claims in any one category (Rule 6.4(a)-(c) PCT).

In the present case it is considered appropriate to use only **one** independent claim in any category.

- 1b. This opinion is also corroborated by the fact that independent device claim 20 relates to the establishment of a session with a **proxy** whereas claim 1 does not mention proxies at all but only **linking means** (see also paragraph 2a below). It seems, therefore, that there is no inventive concept linking these two claims and the number of independent claims should be restricted also for this reason.

- 2a. Independent claim 1 is not clear (Article 6 PCT) in that the term "linking means" is too vague and has another established meaning in the field of cellular telecommunications (see also PCT Guidelines II-4.14). A linking means represents normally something physical like a wire, a cable or a radio wave link. It seems however from the description that the Applicant means a gateway or a proxy, i.e. a software program controlling the access to a server. This opinion is shared by the Applicant himself when describing the connecting means 380 (i.e. the physical link) between the memory and the terminal as a linking means (cf. description page 16, first paragraph: wired link, wireless link...)

The Applicant in his letter of reply to the written opinion has cited a definition of a dictionary to support his view that the term "linking means" was sufficiently clear to define a gateway. This definition : "hardware and software that connect incompatible computer networks" however shows indeed that a gateway is not a simple piece of cable (actual scope of protection of claim 1) but a software program controlling the access to a server.

The Applicant's argument was therefore not considered as convincing.

- 2b. Furthermore claim 1 is not supported by the description (Article 6 PCT) when using the broad formulation "for fetching content from a server" because not specifying that, in order to be able to fetch this content, a special protocol has to be used: a WAP protocol. Indeed the all description and all the figures only disclose an access to a server with a WAP protocol. Furthermore, it is not understood how the system of the invention would work without using a WAP protocol.

On this point, the attention of the Applicant is drawn to the PCT Guidelines Chap III-6.5 which specify that "a claim may broadly define a feature in terms of its function. In general, however, if the **entire contents of the application** are such as to convey the **impression** that a function is to be carried out in a particular way, then an objection of clarity arises. Furthermore, it may not be sufficient if the description states in vague terms that other means may be adopted, **if it is not reasonably clear what they might be or how they might be used.**".

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT - SEPARATE SHEET**

International application No. PCT/IB00/00834

The Applicant is of the opinion that there is no need to limit the scope of the invention as the skilled person would know that the invention could be used in other technologies like i-mode.

The International Preliminary Examining Authority cannot share this opinion. It cannot be expected, when an application is disclosing one and only one environment (i.e when nearly every page is mentioning the WAP environment and when all the embodiments and all the figures concern only this WAP environment) and when not a single hint is given in the description that other environments could be used, that a skilled person would consider that another environment is possible. There is also no disclosure of how the method could be adapted to any other environment

It is therefore considered that, contrary to the assertions of the Applicant, the entire application conveys the impression that the method and the system of the application are used in a particular environment (WAP) and that any other environment is not supported by the description.

3. The same objections of clarity apply equally well to the corresponding method claim 9 and system claim 13.

4. The present formulation of claim 20 is unclear in that it seeks to replace essential features by referring to features which concern the effect which it is desired to achieve.

The vague formulation " a transceiver **being arranged to establish a session...**" is essentially equivalent to a formulation of the type: " comprising means to achieve the solution aimed at" and is in this case not sufficient to clearly define the invention (Article 6 PCT and PCT Guidelines C-III, 4.7).

It is rather the technical features which allow the transceiver to achieve this effect (e.g. constructional details of the various components or sub-circuits, in other words means) which should appear in the apparatus claim 20.

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT - SEPARATE SHEET**

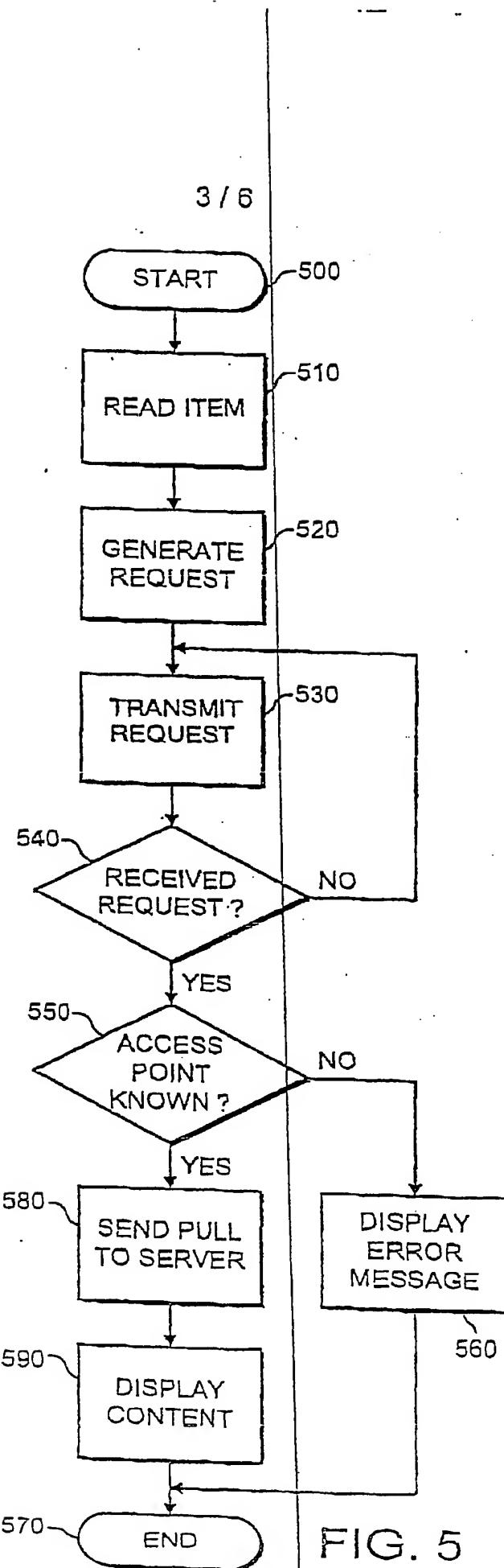
International application No. PCT/IB00/00834

5. In view of the above objections it has not been possible for the International Preliminary Examining Authority to establish an opinion in respect of novelty and inventive step.

functionality corresponding to what is known from e.g. the phone Nokia 7110™, which also supports the Wireless Application Protocol (WAP). The roller key is incorporated by reference in US patent 6,097 964.

- 5 Figure 3 schematically shows the most essential parts of a preferred embodiment of the phone. These parts being essential to understand the invention. The preferred embodiment of the phone of the invention is adapted for use in connection with a GSM network, but, of course, the invention may also be applied in connection with other phone networks, such as other kinds
10 of cellular networks and various forms of cordless phone systems or in dual band phones accessing sets of these systems/networks. The microphone 6 records the user's speech, and the analogue signals formed thereby are A/D converted in an A/D converter (not shown) before the speech is encoded in an audio part 14. The encoded speech signal is transferred to control means
15 18. The control means 18 comprises a processor, which may support software in the phone. The control means 18 also forms the interface to the peripheral units of the apparatus, wherein the peripheral units can comprise a RAM memory 17a and a Flash ROM memory 17b, a SIM card 16, the display 3 and the keypad 2 (as well as data, power supply, etc.). The control means 18
20 communicates with a transmitter/receiver means 19, e.g. a circuit which is adapted to send/receive a request/respond to/from a telecommunication network. The audio part 14 speech-decodes the signal, which is transferred from the control means 18 to the earpiece 5 via a D/A converter (not shown).
- 25 The control means 18 is connected to the user interface. Thus, it is the control means 18 which monitors the activity in the phone and controls the display 3 in response thereto. Therefore, it is the control means 18 which detects the occurrence of a state change event and changes the state of the phone and thus the display text. A state change event may be caused by the user when
30 he activates the keypad including the navigation key 10, and these type of events are called entry events or user events. However, the network communicating with the phone may also cause a state change event. This type of event and other events beyond the user's control are called non user

15. A system according to claim 13 or 14, characterized in that said second memory (17a) is an external memory, provided with connecting means to be inputted to said terminal.
- 5 16. A system according to claim 13 or 14, characterized in that said second memory is arranged in said terminal.
- 10 17. A system according to claim 13, 14, 15 or 16, characterized in that said second memory (17a) is a cache memory.
- 15 18. A system according to claim 13, 14, 15, 16 or 17, characterized in that said first memory is a SIM card (16).
- 20 19. A system according to any one of the claims 13-18, characterized in that communication between the server and the terminal is in accordance with the Wireless Application Protocol.
- 25 20. A communications device for accessing a server accessible via a proxy, the device comprising a transceiver and a browser, the transceiver being arranged to establish a session with a proxy, the proxy providing access to a server wherein the browser is arranged to retrieve first content from the server together with further content linked to the first content, simultaneously.
21. A device as claimed in Claim 20, further including a memory in which the retrieved content is stored.
- 25 22. A device as claimed in Claim 20 or 21, wherein the browser is operable to retrieve the further content from a further server.
- 30 23. A device as claimed in Claim 20, 21 or 22, wherein the browser is selectively operable to retrieve the further content.



PCT REQUEST

Original (for SUBMISSION) - printed on 08.06.2000 12:07:14 PM

0-1	For receiving Office use only International Application No.	
0-2	International Filing Date	
0-3	Name of receiving Office and "PCT International Application"	
0-4 0-4-1	Form - PCT/RO/101 PCT Request Prepared using	PCT-EASY Version 2.90 (updated 08.03.2000)
0-5	Petition The undersigned requests that the present international application be processed according to the Patent Cooperation Treaty	
0-6	Receiving Office (specified by the applicant)	International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization (RO/IB)
0-7	Applicant's or agent's file reference	PAT 99314PCT
I	Title of invention	A CELLULAR COMMUNICATION TERMINAL, A METHOD AND A SYSTEM FOR FETCHING CONTENT FROM A SERVER
II	Applicant II-1 This person is: II-2 Applicant for II-4 Name II-5 Address:	applicant only all designated States except US NOKIA MOBILE PHONES LIMITED KEILALAHDENTIE 4 FIN-02150 ESPOO Finland
II-6	State of nationality	FI
II-7	State of residence	FI
II-8	Telephone No.	+358 24 30 61
II-9	Facsimile No.	+358 24 30 64544
III-1	Applicant and/or inventor III-1-1 This person is: III-1-2 Applicant for III-1-4 Name (LAST, First) III-1-5 Address:	applicant and inventor US only PEDERSEN, Claus KRONENS kvt. 16A DK-2620 ALBERTSLUND Denmark
III-1-6	State of nationality	DK
III-1-7	State of residence	DK

PCT REQUEST

Original (for SUBMISSION) - printed on 08.06.2000 12:07:14 PM

IV-1	Agent or common representative; or address for correspondence The person identified below is hereby/has been appointed to act on behalf of the applicant(s) before the competent International Authorities as:	
IV-1-1	Name (LAST, First)	
IV-1-2	Address:	
IV-1-3	Telephone No.	
IV-1-4	Facsimile No.	
IV-1-5	e-mail	
IV-2	Additional agent(s)	
IV-2-1	Name(s)	
V	Designation of States	
V-1	Regional Patent (other kinds of protection or treatment, if any, are specified between parentheses after the designation(s) concerned)	
V-2	National Patent (other kinds of protection or treatment, if any, are specified between parentheses after the designation(s) concerned)	

agent

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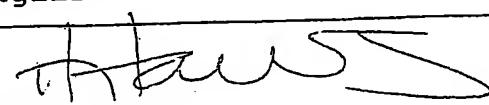
additional agent(s) with same address as first named agent
JEFFERY, Kendra; HIGGIN, Paul; HIBBERT, Juliet; FRAIN, Timothy; MUIR, Henry

AP: GH GM KE LS MW SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW and any other State which is a Contracting State of the Harare Protocol and of the PCT
EA: AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM and any other State which is a Contracting State of the Eurasian Patent Convention and of the PCT
EP: AT BE CH&LI CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE and any other State which is a Contracting State of the European Patent Convention and of the PCT
OA: BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG and any other State which is a member State of OAPI and a Contracting State of the PCT

AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH&LI CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

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V-5	Precautionary Designation Statement In addition to the designations made under items V-1, V-2 and V-3, the applicant also makes under Rule 4.9(b) all designations which would be permitted under the PCT except any designation(s) of the State(s) indicated under item V-6 below. The applicant declares that those additional designations are subject to confirmation and that any designation which is not confirmed before the expiration of 15 months from the priority date is to be regarded as withdrawn by the applicant at the expiration of that time limit.	
V-6	Exclusion(s) from precautionary designations	NONE
VI-1	Priority claim of earlier national application	
VI-1-1	Filing date	11 June 1999 (11.06.1999)
VI-1-2	Number	9913678.0
VI-1-3	Country	GB
VII-1	International Searching Authority Chosen	European Patent Office (EPO) (ISA/EP)
VIII	Check list	number of sheets
VIII-1	Request	4
VIII-2	Description	23
VIII-3	Claims	5
VIII-4	Abstract	1
VIII-5	Drawings	6
VIII-7	TOTAL	39
VIII-8	Accompanying items	paper document(s) attached
VIII-9	Fee calculation sheet	✓
VIII-12	Separate signed power of attorney	✓
VIII-16	Priority document(s)	Item(s) VI-1
VIII-16	PCT-EASY diskette	-
VIII-18	PCT-EASY diskette	diskette
VIII-18	Figure of the drawings which should accompany the abstract	4
VIII-19	Language of filing of the international application	English
IX-1	Signature of applicant or agent	
IX-1-1	Name (LAST, First)	HAWS, Helen

FOR RECEIVING OFFICE USE ONLY

10-1	Date of actual receipt of the purported international application	
10-2	Drawings:	
10-2-1	Received	
10-2-2	Not received	
10-3	Corrected date of actual receipt due to later but timely received papers or drawings completing the purported international application	
10-4	Date of timely receipt of the required corrections under PCT Article 11(2)	

4/4

PAT 99314PCT

PCT REQUEST

Original (for SUBMISSION) - printed on 08.06.2000 12:07:14 PM

10-5	International Searching Authority	ISA/EP
10-6	Transmittal of search copy delayed until search fee is paid	

FOR INTERNATIONAL BUREAU USE ONLY

11-1	Date of receipt of the record copy by the International Bureau	
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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inte	c	Application No
PCT/US 99/00279		

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 G06F17/22 G06F17/21

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
IPC 6 G06F

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)
--

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	CASTEDO ELLERMAN: "Channel Definition Format (CDF)" CHANNEL DEFINITION FORMAT SUBMISSION 970309, 10 March 1997, XP002103294 http://www.w3.org/TR/NOTE-CDFsubmit.html see the whole document --- JASON LEVITT: "Push Your Web Pages -- Netscape's Netcaster and Microsoft's CDF make it easier than ever to join the push revolution" INFORMATION WEEK, no. 634, 9 June 1997, XP002103295 http://www.techweb.com/se/directlink.cgi?IWK19970609S0047 see the whole document ---	1,13
A	---	1,13

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- "E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date
- "L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)
- "O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- "P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

"Z" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

20 May 1999

Date of mailing of the international search report
--

01/06/1999

Name and mailing address of the ISA

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk
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Authorized officer

Wiltink, J

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Int'l Application No
PCT/US 99/00279

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	VITALI F ET AL.: "Extending HTML in a principled way with displets" COMPUTER NETWORKS AND ISDN SYSTEMS, vol. 29, no. 8-13, 1 September 1997, page 1115-1128 XP004095309 see abstract see page 1118, left-hand column, line 1 - page 1127, left-hand column, line 20 ---	1,13
A	SALAMPASIS M ET AL: "HYPER TREE: A STRUCTURAL APPROACH TO WEB AUTHORING" SOFTWARE PRACTICE & EXPERIENCE, vol. 27, no. 12, 1 December 1997, pages 1411-1426, XP000726053 see abstract see page 1413, line 13 - page 1420, line 19; figures 1-5 ---	1,13
A	EP 0 803 825 A (MATSUSHITA ELECTRIC IND CO LTD) 29 October 1997 see abstract see column 2, line 55 - column 7, line 19 see claim 1 -----	1,13

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Int'l application No
PCT/US 99/00279

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
EP 0803825 A	29-10-1997	JP	9293144 A	11-11-1997
		AU	696427 B	10-09-1998
		AU	1910797 A	30-10-1997
		CA	2202083 A	26-10-1997

Form PCT/ISA/210 (patent family annex) (July 1992)

BNSDOCID: <WO_9935593A1_I>

PATENT COOPERATION TREATY

PCT

REC'D	12 OCT 2001
WIPO	PCT

INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

(PCT Article 36 and Rule 70)

Applicant's or agent's file reference PAT 99314PCT	FOR FURTHER ACTION	See Notification of Transmittal of International Preliminary Examination Report (Form PCT/IPEA/416)
International application No. PCT/IB00/00834	International filing date (day/month/year) 09/06/2000	Priority date (day/month/year) 11/06/1999
International Patent Classification (IPC) or national classification and IPC H04L29/06		
Applicant NOKIA MOBILE PHONES LIMITED et al.		

1. This international preliminary examination report has been prepared by this International Preliminary Examining Authority and is transmitted to the applicant according to Article 36.

2. This REPORT consists of a total of 10 sheets, including this cover sheet.

- This report is also accompanied by ANNEXES, i.e. sheets of the description, claims and/or drawings which have been amended and are the basis for this report and/or sheets containing rectifications made before this Authority (see Rule 70.16 and Section 607 of the Administrative Instructions under the PCT).

These annexes consist of a total of 3 sheets.

3. This report contains indications relating to the following items:

- I Basis of the report
- II Priority
- III Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability
- IV Lack of unity of invention
- V Reasoned statement under Article 35(2) with regard to novelty, inventive step or industrial applicability; citations and explanations supporting such statement
- VI Certain documents cited
- VII Certain defects in the international application
- VIII Certain observations on the international application

Date of submission of the demand 22/12/2000	Date of completion of this report 10.10.2001
Name and mailing address of the international preliminary examining authority:  European Patent Office D-80298 Munich Tel. +49 89 2399 - 0 Tx: 523656 epmu d Fax: +49 89 2399 - 4465	Authorized officer Dechmann, J-L Telephone No. +49 89 2399 8826



INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION REPORT

International application No. PCT/IB00/00834

I. Basis of the report

1. With regard to the **elements** of the international application (*Replacement sheets which have been furnished to the receiving Office in response to an invitation under Article 14 are referred to in this report as "originally filed" and are not annexed to this report since they do not contain amendments (Rules 70.16 and 70.17)*):
Description, pages:

1-9,11-23	as originally filed		
10	as received on	12/07/2001 with letter of	10/07/2001

Claims, No.:

1-14	as originally filed		
15-23	as received on	12/07/2001 with letter of	10/07/2001

Drawings, sheets:

1/6,2/6,4/6-6/6	as originally filed		
3/6	as received on	12/07/2001 with letter of	10/07/2001

2. With regard to the **language**, all the elements marked above were available or furnished to this Authority in the language in which the international application was filed, unless otherwise indicated under this item.

These elements were available or furnished to this Authority in the following language: , which is:

- the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of the international search (under Rule 23.1(b)).
- the language of publication of the international application (under Rule 48.3(b)).
- the language of a translation furnished for the purposes of international preliminary examination (under Rule 55.2 and/or 55.3).

3. With regard to any **nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence** disclosed in the international application, the international preliminary examination was carried out on the basis of the sequence listing:

- contained in the international application in written form.
- filed together with the international application in computer readable form.
- furnished subsequently to this Authority in written form.
- furnished subsequently to this Authority in computer readable form.
- The statement that the subsequently furnished written sequence listing does not go beyond the disclosure in the international application as filed has been furnished.
- The statement that the information recorded in computer readable form is identical to the written sequence

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT**

International application No. PCT/IB00/00834

listing has been furnished.

4. The amendments have resulted in the cancellation of:

- the description, pages:
- the claims, Nos.:
- the drawings, sheets:

5. This report has been established as if (some of) the amendments had not been made, since they have been considered to go beyond the disclosure as filed (Rule 70.2(c)):

(Any replacement sheet containing such amendments must be referred to under item 1 and annexed to this report.)

6. Additional observations, if necessary:

III. Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventive step and industrial applicability

1. The questions whether the claimed invention appears to be novel, to involve an inventive step (to be non-obvious), or to be industrially applicable have not been examined in respect of:

- the entire international application.
- claims Nos. .

because:

- the said international application, or the said claims Nos. relate to the following subject matter which does not require an international preliminary examination (*specify*):
- the description, claims or drawings (*indicate particular elements below*) or said claims Nos. are so unclear that no meaningful opinion could be formed (*specify*):
see separate sheet
- the claims, or said claims Nos. are so inadequately supported by the description that no meaningful opinion could be formed.
- no international search report has been established for the said claims Nos. .

2. A meaningful international preliminary examination cannot be carried out due to the failure of the nucleotide and/or amino acid sequence listing to comply with the standard provided for in Annex C of the Administrative Instructions:

- the written form has not been furnished or does not comply with the standard.
- the computer readable form has not been furnished or does not comply with the standard.

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VI. Certain documents cited

1. Certain published documents (Rule 70.10)

and / or

2. Non-written disclosures (Rule 70.9)

see separate sheet

VII. Certain defects in the international application

The following defects in the form or contents of the international application have been noted:
see separate sheet

VIII. Certain observations on the international application

The following observations on the clarity of the claims, description, and drawings or on the question whether the claims are fully supported by the description, are made:

see separate sheet

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT - SEPARATE SHEET**

International application No. PCT/IB00/00834

III. Non-establishment of opinion with regard to novelty, inventiveness and industrial applicability

See section VIII.

VI. Certain documents cited

Certain published documents (Rule 70.10)

Application No Patent No	Publication date (day/month/year)	Filing date (day/month/year)	Priority date (valid claim) (day/month/year)
WO-A-99/35593	15.07.99	07.01.99	07.01.98
			13.02.98
			30.06.98

For an eventual decision of the Applicant to proceed further with European procedure it is judged useful at this stage to mention that the content of this document as filed is, pursuant to Articles 54(3) and (4) of the European Patent Convention, as comprised in the state of the art relevant to the present application.

VII. Certain defects in the international application

|

The following documents have been considered for the purposes of this report:

D1: WO-A-99/35593

D2: IEEE PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS, IEEE COMMUNICATIONS SOCIETY, US, vol. 5, no. 5, 1 October 1998, pages 47-52, FLOYD R ET AL: "MOBILE WEB ACCESS USING ENETWORK WEB EXPRESS",

XP000786616

D3: PROCEEDINGS, WORKSHOP ON MOBILE COMPUTING SYSTEMS AND APPLICATIONS, 8 December 1994, KAASHOEK M F ET AL: "DYNAMIC DOCUMENTS: MOBILE WIRELESS ACCESS TO THE WWW",
XP002016896

II

The Applicant chose not to address some of the objections because of his opinion that they were a particular interpretation of the PCT by the EPO. The International Preliminary Examining Authority can only strongly disagree with this assertion. The task of the International Preliminary Examining Authority it is to check that the application complies **with all** the PCT regulations and not to put any particular interpretation on it.

These defects are therefore reiterated:

1. If the Applicant is aware of a document reflecting the features of the precharacterising-part of the independent claims, he is asked to identify this document in the description according to Rule 5.1(a)(ii) PCT.

Moreover, to meet the requirements of Rule 5.1(a)(ii) PCT, documents D1-D3 should be identified in the description and the relevant background art disclosed therein should be briefly discussed.

Concerning D1 (classified as P, X), its publication date should also be specified in the description.

2. In order to fulfil the requirements of Rule 5.1(a)(iii) PCT, the description should be brought into conformity with the new claims.

3. Reference signs not mentioned in the description shall not appear in the drawings and vice-versa (Rule 11.13(I) PCT). In this connection, the block 21 in **Figure 1** is never referred to in the corresponding description page 2, first paragraph.

4. The general statement "**incorporated by reference**" in line 4 on page 10 is not clear. Therefore, either a short acknowledgement of the relevant subject-matter of the corresponding document, to which said statement refers, should, in accordance with Article 34(2)(b) PCT, be added to the description, or, if said document is not relevant for the performance of the invention, such statement should be deleted (cf. also PCT Guidelines Chap-II-4.17 and 6.3).

5. A problem of clarity occurs in the description and have to be dealt with. Page 11, line 13: "Even if **the** gateway is usually...". It is not clear to which gateway it is referred to. Indeed no gateway has been previously defined in the paragraph .

VIII. Certain observations on the international application

- 1a. The various definitions of the invention given in independent apparatus claims 1 and 20 are such that the claims as a whole are not clear and concise, contrary to Article 6 PCT. The claims should be recast to include only the minimum necessary number of independent claims in any one category (Rule 6.4(a)-(c) PCT).

In the present case it is considered appropriate to use only **one** independent claim in any category.

- 1b. This opinion is also corroborated by the fact that independent device claim 20 relates to the establishment of a session with a **proxy** whereas claim 1 does not mention proxies at all but only **linking means** (see also paragraph 2a below). It seems, therefore, that there is no inventive concept linking these two claims and the number of independent claims should be restricted also for this reason.

- 2a. Independent claim 1 is not clear (Article 6 PCT) in that the term "linking means" is too vague and has another established meaning in the field of cellular telecommunications (see also PCT Guidelines II-4.14). A linking means represents normally something physical like a wire, a cable or a radio wave link. It seems however from the description that the Applicant means a gateway or a proxy, i.e. a software program controlling the access to a server. This opinion is shared by the Applicant himself when describing the connecting means 380 (i.e. the physical link) between the memory and the terminal as a linking means (cf. description page 16, first paragraph: wired link, wireless link...)

The Applicant in his letter of reply to the written opinion has cited a definition of a dictionary to support his view that the term "linking means" was sufficiently clear to define a gateway. This definition : "hardware and software that connect incompatible computer networks" however shows indeed that a gateway is not a simple piece of cable (actual scope of protection of claim 1) but a software program controlling the access to a server.

The Applicant's argument was therefore not considered as convincing.

- 2b. Furthermore claim 1 is not supported by the description (Article 6 PCT) when using the broad formulation "for fetching content from a server" because not specifying that, in order to be able to fetch this content, a special protocol has to be used: a **WAP** protocol. Indeed the all description and all the figures only disclose an access to a server with a WAP protocol. Furthermore, it is not understood how the system of the invention would work without using a WAP protocol.

On this point, the attention of the Applicant is drawn to the PCT Guidelines Chap III-6.5 which specify that "a claim may broadly define a feature in terms of its function. In general, however, if the **entire contents of the application** are such as to convey the **impression** that a function is to be carried out in a particular way, then an objection of clarity arises. Furthermore, it may not be sufficient if the description states in vague terms that other means may be adopted, **if it is not reasonably clear** what they might be or how they might be used.".

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT - SEPARATE SHEET**

International application No. PCT/IB00/00834

The Applicant is of the opinion that there is no need to limit the scope of the invention as the skilled person would know that the invention could be used in other technologies like i-mode.

The International Preliminary Examining Authority cannot share this opinion. It cannot be expected, when an application is disclosing one and only one environment (i.e when nearly every page is mentioning the WAP environment and when all the embodiments and all the figures concern only this WAP environment) and when not a single hint is given in the description that other environments could be used, that a skilled person would consider that another environment is possible. There is also no disclosure of how the method could be adapted to any other environment

It is therefore considered that, contrary to the assertions of the Applicant, the entire application conveys the impression that the method and the system of the application are used in a particular environment (WAP) and that any other environment is not supported by the description.

3. The same objections of clarity apply equally well to the corresponding method claim 9 and system claim 13.

4. The present formulation of claim 20 is unclear in that it seeks to replace essential features by referring to features which concern the effect which it is desired to achieve.

The vague formulation " a transceiver **being arranged to establish a session...**" is essentially equivalent to a formulation of the type: " comprising means to achieve the solution aimed at" and is in this case not sufficient to clearly define the invention (Article 6 PCT and PCT Guidelines C-III, 4.7).

It is rather the technical features which allow the transceiver to achieve this effect (e.g. constructional details of the various components or sub-circuits, in other words means) which should appear in the apparatus claim 20.

**INTERNATIONAL PRELIMINARY
EXAMINATION REPORT - SEPARATE SHEET**

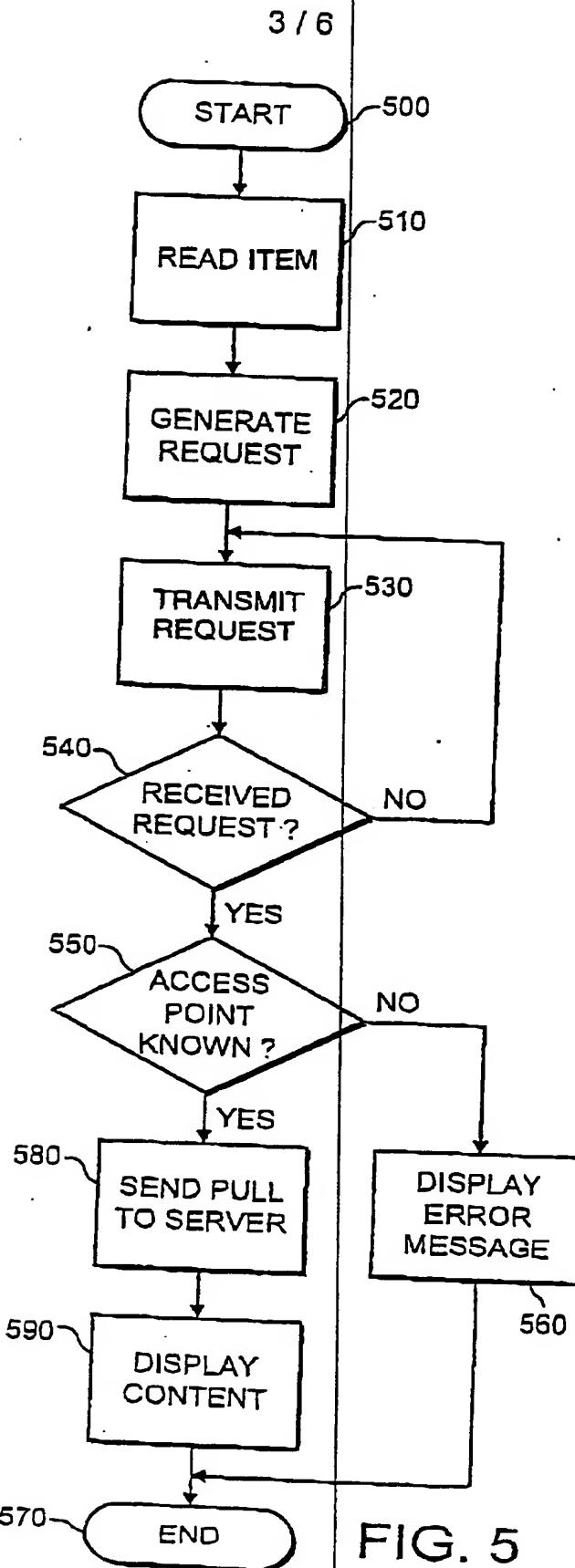
International application No. PCT/IB00/00834

5. In view of the above objections it has not been possible for the International Preliminary Examining Authority to establish an opinion in respect of novelty and inventive step.

functionality corresponding to what is known from e.g. the phone Nokia 7110™, which also supports the Wireless Application Protocol (WAP). The roller key is incorporated by reference in US patent 6,097 964.

- 5 Figure 3 schematically shows the most essential parts of a preferred embodiment of the phone. These parts being essential to understand the invention. The preferred embodiment of the phone of the invention is adapted for use in connection with a GSM network, but, of course, the invention may also be applied in connection with other phone networks, such as other kinds
10 of cellular networks and various forms of cordless phone systems or in dual band phones accessing sets of these systems/networks. The microphone 6 records the user's speech, and the analogue signals formed thereby are A/D converted in an A/D converter (not shown) before the speech is encoded in an audio part 14. The encoded speech signal is transferred to control means
15 18. The control means 18 comprises a processor, which may support software in the phone. The control means 18 also forms the interface to the peripheral units of the apparatus, wherein the peripheral units can comprise a RAM memory 17a and a Flash ROM memory 17b, a SIM card 16, the display 3 and the keypad 2 (as well as data, power supply, etc.). The control means 18
20 communicates with a transmitter/receiver means 19, e.g. a circuit which is adapted to send/receive a request/respond to/from a telecommunication network. The audio part 14 speech-decodes the signal, which is transferred from the control means 18 to the earpiece 5 via a D/A converter (not shown).
- 25 The control means 18 is connected to the user interface. Thus, it is the control means 18 which monitors the activity in the phone and controls the display 3 in response thereto. Therefore, it is the control means 18 which detects the occurrence of a state change event and changes the state of the phone and thus the display text. A state change event may be caused by the user when
30 he activates the keypad including the navigation key 10, and these type of events are called entry events or user events. However, the network communicating with the phone may also cause a state change event. This type of event and other events beyond the user's control are called non user

15. A system according to claim 13 or 14, characterized in that said second memory (17a) is an external memory, provided with connecting means to be inputted to said terminal.
- 5 16. A system according to claim 13 or 14, characterized in that said second memory is arranged in said terminal.
- 10 17. A system according to claim 13, 14, 15 or 16, characterized in that said second memory (17a) is a cache memory.
18. A system according to claim 13, 14, 15, 16 or 17, characterized in that said first memory is a SIM card (16).
- 15 19. A system according to any one of the claims 13-18, characterized in that communication between the server and the terminal is in accordance with the Wireless Application Protocol.
- 20 20. A communications device for accessing a server accessible via a proxy, the device comprising a transceiver and a browser, the transceiver being arranged to establish a session with a proxy, the proxy providing access to a server wherein the browser is arranged to retrieve first content from the server together with further content linked to the first content, simultaneously.
- 25 21. A device as claimed in Claim 20, further including a memory in which the retrieved content is stored.
22. A device as claimed in Claim 20 or 21, wherein the browser is operable to retrieve the further content from a further server.
- 30 23. A device as claimed in Claim 20, 21 or 22, wherein the browser is selectively operable to retrieve the further content.



(19) World Intellectual Property Organization
International Bureau(43) International Publication Date
21 December 2000 (21.12.2000)

PCT

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WO 00/78010 A1(51) International Patent Classification⁷:**H04L 29/06**

(74) Agents: HAWS, Helen et al.; Nokia IPR Dept., Nokia House, Summit Avenue, Southwood, Farnborough, Hampshire GU14 0NG (GB).

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(22) International Filing Date: 9 June 2000 (09.06.2000)

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(30) Priority Data:

9913678.0

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(72) Inventor; and

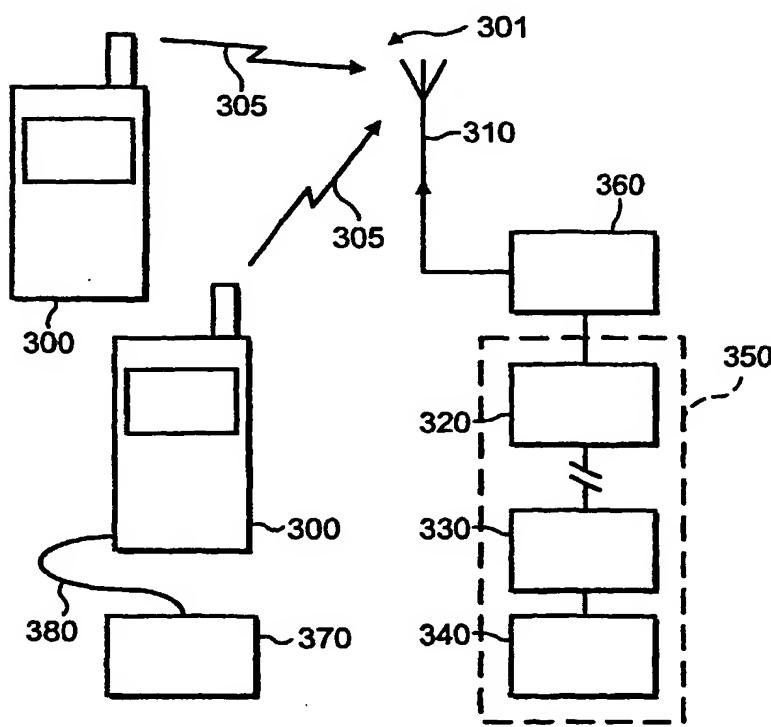
(75) Inventor/Applicant (*for US only*): PEDERSEN, Claus [DK/DK]; Kronens kvt. 16A, DK-2620 Albertslund (DK).

Published:

— With international search report.

[Continued on next page]

(54) Title: METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR FETCHING CONTENT FROM A SERVER IN A CELLULAR COMMUNICATION SYSTEM



(57) Abstract: A system (301), a method, and a cellular communication terminal (1, 300) for fetching content from at least one server (320-360). The cellular communication terminal (1, 300) is arranged with a receiver and a transmitter (19), to receive and transmit data packets from at least one server (320, 340) through linking means (360). The linking means is arranged to transmit the data packets between the terminal (1, 300) and the server (320, 340). The terminal is further arranged with a first memory (16, 17b) comprising an identifier and at least one item. The item is provided with an access point, which indicates the location of the server (320, 340) to be accessed. The server (320, 340) is accessed by sending the access point and the identifier to the linking means (360) to identify a first content to be accessed. The first content is associated with link content, which is provided at different locations in the server or on other servers. A browser application is arranged in the terminal, to establish a session to linking means (360), by reading an item from the first memory (16, 17b).

WO 00/78010 A1



- Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of receipt of amendments.

For two-letter codes and other abbreviations, refer to the "Guidance Notes on Codes and Abbreviations" appearing at the beginning of each regular issue of the PCT Gazette.

METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR FETCHING CONTENT FROM A SERVER IN A CELLULAR COMMUNICATION SYSTEM

5

The invention relates to a cellular terminal, method and a system for fetching content from a server to a cellular terminal.

The Wireless Application Protocol (WAP) is a result of continuous work to define an industry wide standard for developing applications over cellular communication networks. This makes it possible to access for example the Internet or other kinds of information networks provided with hypermedia servers, from an ordinary cellular phone supporting WAP. These types of cellular phones which supports WAP, have only a small fraction of the resources of a typical desktop or portable computer. This means that the features in the phone are very limited compared to a computer. The reason for this limitation is the size of the phones, i.e. the phone has a severe limitation in processing power, memory space, display size and buttons or keys by which a user can request, view and manipulate information obtained from a hypermedia server. Therefore, it is very important that the features in the phone are made as efficient as possible. Also, the relatively high cost for a call from a cellular phone makes it also very important to provide the client with a fast response from the server.

25 The WAP Architecture is very similar to the Internet Architecture. Figure 1 shows a comparison between the Internet Architecture 10 and the WAP Architecture 20. The Internet Architecture 10 comprises a Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) 12, e.g. Java Script, a Hypertext Transfer Protocol (HTTP) 14, Transport Layered Security (TLS) / Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) 16, and a 30 Transport Configuration Protocol (TCP) / User Datagram Protocol (UDP) 18. The Internet Architecture 10 is well known prior art, and is disclosed in e.g. in US-A-5,657,390. The WAP Architecture 20 comprises a Wireless Application Protocol (WAE) 22 corresponding to HTML 12, a Wireless Session Layer (WSP) 24 corresponding to HTTP 14, a Wireless Transport Layered Security

- (WTLS) 26 corresponding to TLS / SSL 16, and a Wireless Transport Layer (WTP) 28 corresponding to TCP / UDP 18. Furthermore, the WAP Architecture comprises different bearers 29 like e.g. SMS, USSD and CDMA 30. There is also a possibility to implement different kinds of services and 5 applications in the WAP Architecture, e.g. Value Added Services (VAS). The WAP Architecture 20 is well known prior art and is therefore not being disclosed any further. More detailed information about WAP can at present be found at the following Internet address: <http://www.wapforum.org/>
- 10 A Wireless Application Environment which forms a upper layer of the WAP stack includes a browser application, even called a microbrowser. The browser uses wireless mark-up language (WML) and a lightweight mark-up language, WMLScript a lightweight scripting language. WML implements a card and deck metaphor. The interaction of the browser and user is described 15 in a set of cards which are grouped together into a document commonly referred to as a deck. The user navigates to a card in a deck reviews its content and then navigates to another card in the same deck or in a different deck. Decks of cards are transferred from origin servers as needed.
- 20 US-A-5,895,471 discloses a way of storing hypermedia links, used by a cellular phone. The hypermedia links are stored as bookmarks on a server to save memory space in the phone. The hypermedia links could be identified as uniform resource locators (URL), which are used to identify and control access to resources on a network like the Internet. US-A-5,895,471 also gives 25 a basic indication of how WAP is working, e.g. they describe how the hypermedia information is organised into cards and decks. Instead of referring to WML, they refer to a language mentioned as Handheld Device Markup Language (HDML). Furthermore, it is mentioned that the phone can be provided with a cache memory, to store received decks from a hypermedia link. Thus, it is possible that the phone first consults the cache to determine if 30 a requested deck is available in the phone. If the deck is available, it can be accessed without requiring any communication with the network. It is also mentioned how to store navigation history of hyperlink traversals and a history of user activity.

However, in some cases, history and bookmark information is not always well suited for navigation. While some of the content in the decks or cards may include internal hypermedia links that point to different locations within the
5 same deck/card, history and bookmark information permits navigation within such decks/cards only to particular locations specified by the internal hypermedia links. Instead, separate mechanisms such as scroll bars must be used as the principal mechanisms for navigating to particular locations within decks/cards. Consequently, an end user is often forced to consciously click on
10 different objects in a graphical user interface depending on different objects in a graphical user interface depending upon whether the end user wishes to navigate between decks/cards or to navigate within decks/cards. As a result, navigation with this type of user interface is slow and burdensome for many end users.

15

As mentioned in US-A-5,895,471, it is possible to access content from an earlier session, even when the phone is out of coverage, if the content has been stored in the cache. However, even if the user has downloaded his cellular phone with a hierarchy of cards/decks from hypermedia links, the user
20 cannot always rely on that all the links have been stored in e.g. a cache memory. One reason, for the deck/card not being stored in the cache, could be that the user did not access this deck/card. Another reason could be that one of the cards/decks was deleted during a visit to other links, e.g. older cards/decks saved in the cache are dropped to allow new cards/decks to be
25 stored instead. Typically, the cards/decks which are deleted/inserted according to a First In First Out (FIFO) principle. Furthermore, the user cannot be sure if all the content stored in the cache connected to the same cards/decks is updated. For example, if the content on the server has changed, and include new links which will not be apparent in an update with
30 the server. Accordingly, the user will not be able to receive this information, since the update is mostly related to the existing decks/cards in the cache.

Therefore, a significant need exists for a manner of ensuring that the phone has received the latest content together with associated links, which could be

relevant for the user. Moreover, there is a need for the user to facilitate a download of decks/card, especially to access content at a later occasion e.g. when the user is in an out of coverage area, or so called off-line.

5

It is an aim of the present invention to facilitate the user to browse when the terminal is not connected to a network, like the Internet, without having the need to download further content related to the already downloaded content.

10 Thus, it would be appreciated to enable the user to browse around in downloaded content when using the terminal for so called off-line browsing.

According to one aspect of the invention, there is provided a cellular communication terminal for fetching content from at least one server, said 15 terminal comprising

- a receiver and a transmitter arranged to receive and transmit data packets from at least one server through linking means arranged to transmit the data packets between the terminal and the server;
- a first memory comprising an identifier and at least one item, the item is provided with an access point which indicates the location of the server to be accessed, wherein the server is accessed by sending the identifier to the linking means to identify a first content to be accessed at the server, said first content is associated with link content provided at different locations in said server or in another server;
- a browser application, arranged to establish a session to linking means by reading an item from the first memory, and is provided with pull means to fetch a copy of the first content from the server, at the location indicated by said access point, to be stored in the first or in a second memory, wherein said second memory is arranged to temporarily or permanently store said 20 copy of the first content, and
- a user interface connected to the browser application having display means for displaying the copy of the first content received from the server and user input means to control the browser application,

characterized in that the pull means is further arranged to fetch a copy of the first content and a copy of the link content simultaneously upon a request generated by the browser application, said request is arranged to be sent through said transmitter as a data packet, comprising an instruction to the server to send a copy of the first content from a given location in the server, indicated by the access point, together with a copy of the link content, simultaneously.

Thus, the requested content is being sent to the user, as a single response to a request made by the user, wherein the response can comprise one or several data packets sent in series. Thus, if the user would like to receive further content which is linked to the first content, it is not necessary for the user to access the content before using the content in an off-line browsing. In this manner, the user is able to fetch the latest content from a server, and use it when he/she is going off-line. This is particularly advantageous when the user is out of coverage of a cellular network, to which the user subscribes. It is also very useful for users who are travelling abroad, and are connected to a foreign network which is mostly far more expensive than the home network. Also, it enables the user to download the content when having access to a high-band channel, like General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) and/or High Speed Circuit Switched Data (HSCSD). It could also be possible for the user to use a cheaper bearer, like the user's home cellular network and/or virtual Private Automatic Branch Exchange (PABX) on a local charge.

According to a further aspect of the invention, there is provided a method for fetching content from at least one server to a cellular communication terminal, said communication terminal comprising a first memory and a browser application, wherein the method comprises the following steps:

- reading an item in said first memory and an identifier, by means of said browser application, said item comprising at least one access point indicating the location of a server to be accessed;
- generating a request by means of said browser application, said request comprising information of the requested access point, and the identifier identifying a first content of the requested access point, said first content is

associated with link content provided at different locations in said server or in another server;

- initiating a session to linking means, by transmitting the request from the communication terminal to the linking means, said linking means sends data packets between the terminal and the server ,
- identifying the request at the linking means, and
- establishing a session between said terminal and said linking means by sending a respond from the linking means to the terminal,

characterized in that the request, generated by means of said browser application, having an instruction to the server to send a copy of the first content from a given location in the server, indicated by the access point, together with a copy of the link content, simultaneously, and the cellular communication terminal fetches a copy of the first content and a copy of the link content simultaneously.

15

According to a still further aspect of the invention, there is provided a system for fetching content from at least one server, said system comprising

- a cellular communication terminal having:
 - a receiver and a transmitter arranged to receive and transmit data packets from at least one server through linking means arranged to transmit the data packets between the terminal and the server;
 - a first memory comprising an identifier and at least one item, the item is provided with an access point which indicates the location of the server to be accessed, wherein the server is accessed by sending the access point and the identifier to the linking means to identify a first content to be accessed, said first content is associated with link content provided at different locations in said server or in another server;
 - a browser application, arranged to establish a session to linking means by reading an item from the first memory, and is provided with pull means to fetch a copy of the first content from the server, at the location indicated by said access point, to be stored in the first or in a second memory, wherein said second memory is arranged to temporarily or permanently store said copy of the first content, and

- a user interface connected to the browser application, having display means for displaying the first content and user input means to control the browser application,
- a cellular communication network, arranged to establish a connection between the cellular communication terminal and linking means (360),
- linking means, arranged to enable a session for said cellular communication terminal and to transmit data packets between the terminal and a server, and
- at least one server, arranged to receive and/or transmit data packets from/to the terminal,
characterized in that the pull means is further arranged to fetch a copy of the first content and a copy of the link content simultaneously upon a request generated by the browser application, said request is arranged to be sent through said transmitter as a data packet, comprising an instruction to the server to send a copy of the first content from a given location in the server, indicated by the access point, together with a copy of the link content, simultaneously.

According to another aspect of the invention, there is provided a communications device for accessing a server accessible via a proxy, the device comprising a transceiver and a browser, the transceiver being operable to establish a session with a proxy, the proxy providing access to a server wherein the browser is operable to retrieve first content from the server together with further content linked to the first content.

25

A particular advantageous embodiment, is to provide the cellular communication terminal with an external memory, provided with connecting means to be inputted to the terminal. This will enable the user to have greater flexibility when accessing stored content, since the user is able to handle the stored content whenever he/she would like to. For example, if the user is going on a journey, and would like to create a database of information connected to the geographical location he/she is planning to visit, then the information can be stored in this external memory and accessed whenever the

information is needed. Thus, since an internal memory in the terminal is quite limited, this will save valuable memory space as well as providing the user with greater flexibility.

- 5 Further advantages according to the present invention will be apparent from the dependent claims.

The invention will be described in greater detail in the following by way of example only and with reference to the attached drawings, in which

10

Fig. 1 shows a comparison between the Internet Architecture and the WAP Architecture;

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Fig. 2 schematically illustrates a preferred embodiment of a hand portable phone according to the present invention,

Fig. 3 schematically shows the essential parts of a telephone for communicating with a cellular or cordless network,

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Fig. 4 schematically shows a connection between a communication terminal and different servers in a network, according to a preferred embodiment according to the present invention, and

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Fig. 5 shows a flowchart over a method for fetching content from a server to a cellular telecommunication terminal, according to the present invention.

Fig. 6a-c shows an example of a user interface in a phone according to the present invention.

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Figure 2 shows a preferred embodiment of a cellular communication terminal, hereafter also referred to as a phone, according to the present invention. The phone, which is generally designated by 1, comprises a user interface having a keypad 2, a display 3, an on/off button 4, a speaker 5, and a microphone 6.

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The phone 1 according to the preferred embodiment is adapted for communication via a cellular telecommunication network, e.g. a cellular network. However, the phone could also have been designed for a cordless network. The keypad 2 has a first group 7 of keys as alphanumeric keys, by 5 means of which the user can enter a telephone number, write a text message (SMS), write a name (associated with the phone number), etc. Each of the twelve alphanumeric keys 7 is provided with a figure "0-9" or a sign "#" or "*", respectively. In alpha mode each key is associated with a number of letters and special signs used in text editing. The keypad 2 additionally comprises 10 two soft keys 8, two call handling keys 9, and a navigation key 10.

The two soft keys 8 have a functionality corresponding to what is known from the phones Nokia 2110™, Nokia 8110™ and Nokia 3810™. The functionality of the soft key depends on the state of the phone and the navigation in the menu 15 by using a navigation key. The present functionality of the soft keys 8 is shown in separate fields in the display 3 just above the keys 8.

The two call handling keys 9 according to the preferred embodiment are used for establishing a call or a conference call, terminating a call or rejecting an 20 incoming call.

The navigation key 10 is an up/down key and is placed centrally on the front surface of the phone between the display 3 and the group of alphanumeric keys 7. Hereby the user will be able to control this key by simply pressing the 25 up/down key using his/her thumb, i.e. it allows the user to scroll between a group of items in e.g. a menu provided in the user interface. Since many experienced phone users are used to one-hand control, it is a very good solution to place an input key, requiring precise motor movements. Thus, the user may place the phone in the hand between the finger tips and the palm of 30 the hand. Hereby, the thumb is free for inputting information. In another embodiment, the scroll key can be a roller key (not shown), which is arranged to rotate in one or several directions. The roller allows the user to roll the key to scroll between different items in a menu. In case of a roller key, the soft key 8 could be arranged to the roller, i.e. upon pressing on the roller the same

functionality, as the operation key has, could be entered. The roller key has a functionality corresponding to what is known from e.g. the phone Nokia 7110™, which also supports the Wireless Application Protocol (WAP). The roller key is incorporated by reference in US patent application 08/923,696.

5

Figure 3 schematically shows the most essential parts of a preferred embodiment of the phone. These parts being essential to understand the invention. The preferred embodiment of the phone of the invention is adapted for use in connection with a GSM network, but, of course, the invention may 10 also be applied in connection with other phone networks, such as other kinds of cellular networks and various forms of cordless phone systems or in dual band phones accessing sets of these systems/networks. The microphone 6 records the user's speech, and the analogue signals formed thereby are A/D converted in an A/D converter (not shown) before the speech is encoded in 15 an audio part 14. The encoded speech signal is transferred to control means 18. The control means 18 comprises a processor, which may support software in the phone. The control means 18 also forms the interface to the peripheral units of the apparatus, wherein the peripheral units can comprise a RAM memory 17a and a Flash ROM memory 17b, a SIM card 16, the display 3 and 20 the keypad 2 (as well as data, power supply, etc.). The control means 18 communicates with a transmitter/receiver means 19, e.g. a circuit which is adapted to send/receive a request/respond to/from a telecommunication network. The audio part 14 speech-decodes the signal, which is transferred from the control means 18 to the earpiece 5 via a D/A converter (not shown).

25

The control means 18 is connected to the user interface. Thus, it is the control means 18 which monitors the activity in the phone and controls the display 3 in response thereto. Therefore, it is the control means 18 which detects the occurrence of a state change event and changes the state of the phone and 30 thus the display text. A state change event may be caused by the user when he activates the keypad including the navigation key 10, and these type of events are called entry events or user events. However, the network communicating with the phone may also cause a state change event. This type of event and other events beyond the user's control are called non user

events. Non user events comprise status change during call set-up, change in battery voltage, change in antenna conditions, message on reception of SMS, etc.

5 Fetching content from a server to be used in a cellular communication terminal.

Figure 4 schematically shows a system 301, comprising a cellular communication terminal 300, a cellular network 310, and a plurality of web servers 320, 330 and 340 in an Internet network 350. The Internet network 350 uses World Wide Web (WWW) protocols. The cellular network 310 is arranged to establish a wireless connection 305 between a plurality of cellular terminals 300 and linking means 360. Even if the gateway is usually connected to a server to be accessed, it is possible that the gateway may be integrated together with the server to be accessed, as well.

The terminals 300 are able to access one of the web servers 320-340 via the linking means 360. The terminals 300 could typically be a cellular phone. In general, the linking means 360 is arranged to enable a session for the cellular communication terminal 300 and to transmit data packets between the terminal and one of the web servers 320-340. Thus, the web servers 320-340 are arranged to receive and/or transmit data packets from/to the terminal 300. The transfer of data packets is often mentioned as pull and/or push. A pull could be described as the terminal using an access point to access a location where the provider information is stored, and might also determine whether it has been updated and to retrieve it if necessary. In some cases it could also be possible to use a push, which could be described as the opposite to pull, i.e. the server maintains address data necessary to transfer updated information to the terminal.

30

The linking means 360 in this example is typically a gateway or a proxy, but is hereafter referred to as gateway. A proxy server is a process that allows the user to fetch different types of documents, like WWW, FTP, and GOPHER documents. The proxy server can store the documents in a cache memory in

the radio terminal. What this means is that when anyone retrieves a document, besides transferring these files to the radio terminal, a copy is also made on the local host. Thus, the next time the user accesses that document, a request is sent to the remote host to see if the page has been updated, and if not, it is read directly from the cache memory. A gateway can be a computer that lies at the intersection of a server to be accessed and a client, and routes traffic from one or several servers to the client. Thus, the function of the gateway is to provide a link between two disparate types of electronic communications such as WAP architecture and Internet architecture.

Communication between a cellular terminal 300 and the gateway 360 is according to the Wireless Application Protocol (WAP).

WAP defines a set of standard protocols that enable communication between cellular communication terminals, like cellular phones and network servers.

Other types of communication terminals could be pagers and personal digital assistants. WAP uses a standard naming model according to which standard Internet URLs are used to identify content on different web servers. It also uses content typing. All WAP content is given a specific type consistent with WWW typing which allows a cellular terminal to correctly process the content based on type. WAP also uses standard content formats and standard communication protocols. Thus, WAP brings Internet content and advanced data services to cellular terminals. WAP can work across differing cellular network technologies and bearer types (GSM, CDMA, SMS). Communication between the web servers 320-340 and the gateway 360 is according to WWW protocols.

In this embodiment, the gateway 360 translates requests from a WAP protocol stack used by the cellular terminal 300 to a WWW (World Wide Web) protocol stack used by the web server. The web server can for example return WAP content such as WML (Wireless Markup Language) or WWW content such as HTML (HyperText Markup Language). In the later case a filter is used to translate the WWW content to WAP content e.g. HTML to WML. The gateway also encodes content sent over the cellular network to the cellular terminal and decodes data sent to it by the cellular terminal. A Wireless Application

Environment which forms an upper layer of the WAP stack includes a browser application, also called a microbrowser. The browser uses WML and a lightweight markup language, WMLScript a lightweight scripting language. WML implements a card and deck metaphor. The interaction of the browser and user is described in a set of cards which are grouped together into a document commonly referred to as a deck. The user navigates to a card in a deck reviews its content and then navigates to another card in the same deck or in a different deck. Decks of cards are transferred from origin servers as needed. Thus, the content which the user receives mostly from a server 5 comprises cards and decks.

The cellular communication terminal differs from a desktop or a portable computer with Internet facilities in that generally it has a less powerful CPU, less memory, restricted power consumption, smaller displays and more limited 10 input devices. The cellular network differs from the Internet network in that it generally has less bandwidth, more latency, less connection stability and less predictable availability. The WAP architecture is optimised for narrow bandwidth bearers with potentially high latency and is optimised for efficient 15 use of device resources.

In order to communicate with the cellular network 310 and to receive and transmit data packets from e.g. the web server 320 through the gateway 360, the cellular communication terminal 300 comprises a receiver and a transmitter, see also Figure 3 ref. no. 19. The terminal 300 further comprises a 20 first memory, see Figure 3 ref. no. 16 (SIM card) and 17b (ROM), provided with an identifier and at least one item. The item is provided with an access point which indicates the location of the server to be accessed, which could be indicated by means of a URL (Uniform Resource Locator) address. In addition, the item can also comprise data packets from earlier sessions which 25 is updated upon a new session to the same access point. The identifier is used to identify a first content at the address provided by the server, wherein the server is accessed by sending the identifier to the linking means to identify 30 which type of content is requested at the server. In addition, the first content is

associated with link content, which is provided at different locations in the server 320 or in another server 330, 340.

- Also, the item can comprise a script, which is arranged to provide provisions
5 for accessing servers through linking means. The script can activate or
download linking applications from a gateway, i.e. an application which makes
it possible to receive and/or transmit different types of data packets between
the server and the terminal. For example, the different types of data packets
can be a particular text format, software programs, picture formats. This
10 allows the processing power of the terminal to be less restricted, by using a
standard WAP browser and provides flexibility for new features. This can be
done by creating extensions to WML and WML script. Thus, the script can
make it possible to access data packets, which might not be supported by the
software in the terminal, by downloading the appropriate application,
15 supporting the type of data format, directly to the terminal. In general, the data
packets, can be data (content) stored or generated at an origin server 320.
The first content of the data packet is typically displayed or interpreted by the
client.
- 20 As mentioned before, the Wireless Application Environment forms an upper
layer of the WAP stack, and includes a browser application. To access
different servers the terminal must be provided with a browser application, like
a so called microbrowser. The browser application is arranged to establish a
session to at least a first gateway by reading the item in the first memory.
25 Also, the browser application is also provided with pull means to fetch a copy
of the first content from the server 320, at the location indicated by the access
point.
- In accordance with the present invention, the pull means is further arranged to
30 fetch a copy of the first content and a copy of the link content simultaneously,
upon a request generated by the browser application. This request is
arranged to be sent through the transmitter as a data packet. The request
comprises an instruction to the server to send a copy of the first content from
a given location in the server, indicated by the access point, together with a

copy of the link content, simultaneously. By simultaneously means that the requested content is being sent to the terminal, as a single response to the request, wherein the response can comprise one or several data packets sent in series. Thus, upon sending this request to the server, all link content associated with the first content is downloaded to the terminal. For example, this could mean that the user interface is displaying an option, when using the browser application, giving the user an opportunity to download all or parts of the content related to a so called homepage. The location of the homepage, in the server, is indicated by the access point. The content related to the homepage comprises, in general, several link content which is related to the same location of the homepage. There might also be other links, which are related to another homepage, at another location, which means that the total amount of content could be quite large. Therefore, in a preferred embodiment of the present invention, the first content and the link content, to be downloaded into the phone, could be restricted to the same server. Naturally, it can be possible that the server sends information about the content provided on the server, like the number of content, the size of the content, content to other locations, etc. In this manner, it will be possible for the user to choose what content he would like to receive, and receive the content upon a downloading request, i.e. by using the pull means provided in the browser application.

The copy of the first content is stored in the first or in a second memory of the terminal. The second memory could be a cache memory, (the RAM memory 17a in Figure 3) which enables the user to temporarily store content, but it could also be a permanent memory like a ROM memory. A user interface is connected to the browser application having a display for displaying the first content and user input means to control the browser. An example of how the user interface can be displayed during a session is shown in Figure 6a-c. The input means is shown in Figure 2 as the keypad 2. The browser can be arranged in a ROM memory or on a SIM card, as shown in Figure 3 ref. No. 17b and 16, respectively.

In another preferred embodiment, the second memory could be an external memory 370, provided with connecting means 380 to be inputted to the terminal. The connecting means 380 can comprise a wired link or a wireless link (like an infra-red link or a low power RF link (e.g. Bluetooth)). If it
5 comprises a wired link, it can also comprise a cable provided with electrical plugs, to physically connect the cache to the terminal. If the connecting means is a wireless link, it is suitable to provide the terminal with an appropriate protocol, to control the access to the second memory. Naturally, the wired link should also be provided an appropriate protocol, to control the access to the
10 second memory. The external memory 370 could provide greater flexibility to the user. For example, one who would like to save content to be used at different occasions in the future, or one who would like to save more content than the internal memory could provide. Naturally, the external memory could also be a cache memory.

15

As an alternative, it can also be possible to save the content from a session in a permanent storage memory, which means that the user is able to confirm if the content is going to be saved or deleted. The permanent storage memory could be identified as the SIM card 16 and/or the ROM memory 17b as shown
20 in Figure 3.

A method for fetching content through a cellular communication terminal.

25 Figure 5 shows a flow chart, in accordance with the present invention, describing a way of fetching content from a server through a cellular communication terminal. The cellular telecommunication terminal in this example is the same type as described in Figures 2 and 3, and the apparatus is hereafter also referred to as a phone. The phone is provided with a browser application and a first memory which enables the user to browse among different objects on a server. This browsing can be done by using a browser application supporting WAP. When the phone is activated and establishes, a wireless connection to a cellular network, e.g. when the phone roams to a new network, "START" 500, it is possible to communicate with different
30

telecommunication services, e.g. WAP related services, i.e. a service which can be accessed from a server to the phone. By using this kind of service, it might be possible to obtain information from a server to the phone, e.g. by using SMS (Short Message Service), or a similar service.

5

First, the user may select a browser menu on a display controlled by the browser application, which is connected to the first memory. In this browser menu the user can choose to establish a session to a server. To establish the session the user selects the service connected to the server from the menu.

- 10 The selection is done by e.g. pressing on one of the softkeys as shown in Figure 2. Then the browser application reads and identifies the content of an item from the first memory "READ ITEM" 510. This item comprises at least one access point, which indicates the location of the server to be accessed. The item might comprise more content than the access point, e.g. it is
- 15 possible to have data packets received from an earlier session which is updated upon a new session to the same access point. The first memory is also provided with an identifier, which is used to identify a first content at the server. This first content is associated with link content, provided at different locations in the server. It is also possible that the link content could be
- 20 provided on another server. After reading the item from the first memory, the browser application generates a request, "GENERATE REQUEST" 520, in order to fetch a copy of the first content from the server, at the location indicated by the access point. Thus, the browser application is also provided with pull means, to fetch copies of content provided by a server. This request
- 25 comprising information of the access point to be accessed, and the identifier identifying the first content at the server. The information could for example be a URL address, where the server is located. The request is then sent through the transmitter as a data packet.
- 30 A pull could be described as the terminal uses the access point to access a location where the provider information is stored, and might also determine whether it has been updated and to retrieve it if necessary. In some cases it could also be possible to use a push, which could be described as the

opposite to pull, i.e. the server maintains address data necessary to transfer updated information to the terminal.

In accordance with the present invention, the pull means is further provided to
5 fetch a copy of the first content and a copy of the link content simultaneously,
by means of the request generated by the browser application. To fetch
content simultaneously, the request also comprises an instruction to the
server to send a copy of the first content from a given location in the server,
indicated by the access point, together with a copy of the link content,
10 simultaneously. By simultaneously means that the requested content is being
sent to the terminal, as a single response to the request, wherein the
response can comprise one or several data packets sent in series. Thus, upon
sending this request to the server, all link content associated with the first
content is downloaded to the terminal.

15 For example, the user interface is displaying an option (see Figure 6a), when
using the browser application, giving the user an opportunity to download all
or parts of the content related to a so called homepage. The location of the
homepage, in the server, is indicated by the access point. In general, the
20 content related to the homepage comprises several link content which is
related to the same location of the homepage. There might also occur other
links, which is related to another homepage, at another location, which means
that the total amount of content could be quite large. Therefore, in a preferred
embodiment of the present invention, the first content and the link content, to
25 be downloaded into the phone, could be restricted to the same server.
Naturally, it can be possible that the server first sends information about the
content provided on the server, like the number of content, the size of the
content, content to other locations, etc. In this manner, it will be possible for
the user to choose what content he would like to receive, and receive the
30 content upon a downloading request, i.e. by using the pull means provided in
the browser application.

The request is than transmitted to the linking means, "TRANSMIT REQUEST"
530, in order to establish a session between the linking means and the

terminal. The linking means could be a gateway or a proxy server, which links the requested information to the correct access point. If the linking means do not respond to the request, "RECEIVED REQUEST?" 540, e.g. because the linking means is broken or the terminal does not have coverage to the cellular network, the terminal could receive an error message, which says that a connection to the linking means could not be established. Then, the user could choose to re-send the request once more, "TRANSMIT REQUEST" 530.

The item can comprise a script, which is arranged to provide provisions for accessing servers through the linking means. The script can activate or download linking applications from a gateway, i.e. an application which makes it possible to receive and/or transmit different types of data packets between the server and the terminal. For example, the different types of data packets can be a particular text format, software programs, different picture formats, etc. This allows a standard WAP browser to be used and provides flexibility for new features. This can be done by creating extensions to WML and WML script. Thus, the script can make it possible to access data packets, which might not be supported by the software in the terminal, by downloading the appropriate application, supporting the type of data format, directly to the terminal. In general, the data packets, is data (content) stored or generated at an origin server. The content of the data packet is to be displayed or interpreted by the client.

After the terminal has been connected to the linking means, the linking means can control that the access point is correct, "ACCESS POINT KNOWN?" 550. For example, if the user has requested access to a server which no longer exists, is misspelt, or for some other reason is no longer known, the linking means could transmit an error message. This error message could then be displayed on the terminal, "DISPLAY ERROR MESSAGE" 560, providing the user with information about the error. Then the session could be terminated, either by the user or the linking means, "END" 570. If the access point is known, the linking means can send a pull to the server, "SEND PULL TO THE SERVER" 580.

Finally, when the server has sent the requested information to the linking means, the information will be linked (pushed) further from the linking means to the terminal, "DISPLAY CONTENT" 590. However, it is not necessary to display the received content, e.g. it could be directly stored in the first 5 memory. Also, in a preferred embodiment, the first and the linking content can be stored in a second memory, e.g. a cache memory which enables the user to temporarily store the fetched content. Finally, the session could be terminated, either by the user or the linking means, "END" 570.

10 The user interface.

With reference to Figure 6a, 6b and 6c, an example is shown of how the display in a user interface can act when accessing a server according to the present invention. The user interface may comprise the same elements as 15 shown in Figure 2, i.e. a keypad 2, a display 3, an on/off button 4, a speaker 5 and a microphone 6. Also, the terminal is provided with control means 18 as shown in Figure 3, which controls the user interface. Starting from Figure 6a, there is a layout 31 presented on a display in a phone, as shown in Figure 2 and 3, which indicates signal strength 35 from the cellular telecommunication 20 network "D1 Telekom" 40, the battery power 45 and a clock showing the time 50 in hours and minutes. Preferably, the display in the phone is an LCD (Liquid Crystal Display) display. The display, can be controlled by the control means. The layout 30 presents an example of the phone in idle mode, i.e. when the phone is activated and awaiting an action, e.g. an incoming or 25 outgoing call. In the bottom of the display there are two items which are denoted as "Menu" 55 and "Names" 60. If the user selects "Names" 60 he/she can e.g. access a built in phone book. If the user selects "Menu" 55, he/she can select among several different menus. The actual selection of features in 30 the bottom of the display, like "Menu" and "Names", can be selected by means of the soft keys disclosed with reference to Figure 2.

One of the menus can be the next layout 65 called "Browser" 70. If the user chooses to use this menu, he/she can access different telecom related

information services, e.g. Internet. One way of accessing this kind of information is to use the Wireless Application Protocol, WAP.

If the user chooses to select "Home" 71, this may lead to the next layout 75, 5 which graphically indicates, "Connecting to Service" 80. This shows an example of how the phone is trying to establish a connection to e.g. Internet, by sending an access request, through a first gateway, to a server. If a connection is established to the first gateway, some kind of welcome text for a home page might be displayed, "Welcome to D1 Web." 90. If the user selects 10 "Options" 90 a list of selections can be displayed as shown in the following layout 101. For example, the different options could be "Fetch content" 102, "Go to links" 103 and "End" 104. If the user chooses the option "Fetch content" 102, the browser application will generate a request to fetch a copy of a first content and a copy of the link content simultaneously. To fetch content 15 simultaneously, the request also comprises an instruction to the server to send a copy of the first content from a given location in the server, together with a copy of the link content, simultaneously. By simultaneously means that the requested content is being sent to the terminal, as a single response to the request, wherein the response can comprise one or several data packets sent in series. Thus, upon sending this request to the server, all link content 20 associated with the first content is downloaded to the terminal. This leads to the next layout 105, which graphically indicates, "Fetching content" 106. This shows an example of how the phone is trying to send a pull to the server, by sending a request to the server. When a connection has been established, the 25 content is pushed to the terminal.

When the user has received the requested content successfully, the user will have the same possibilities to browse around in the content as if he/she was connected to the server. In this example, the received content is displayed 30 with reference to Figure 6b and Fig. 6c. The numbers which refers to Figure 6b are 110-210. If the user selects "Options" 90 a list of selections can be displayed as shown in the following layout 110. For example, the different choices could be "Currency converter" 115, "White pages" 120, "Pizza" 125,

“CNN” 130, etc. In this example the user selects to use the currency converter 115, and browses further to the service in the next layout 135. In this layout 135 a browser display is shown with the selected item, which is indicated as a link to a service which provides a currency conversion. The user can select to 5 chose this item, by using the “Options” 140.

For example, the layout can be provided with different editable fields and selection list placeholders, which in this example are shown in square brackets ([]). The selection which is highlighted can indicate a default state of 10 the selection. In these fields, the user can input an amount, “Amount:[]” 165, in one currency, “From:[DKK]” 170, converted into another currency, “converted to:[DKK]” 175. When the user is going to enter an amount 185, e.g. 15 200, on how much he/she would like to convert, the layout may e.g. change its outlook like it does in layout 180. Thereafter, the user may press Ok 190, whenever he/she is done, or clear the amount by selecting “Clear” 191.

The steps for choosing a first currency to convert from 170, and choosing a second currency to convert to 175, are repeated in the layouts 195-205. Thereafter, the user may select “Options” 210, in layout 205, which in this 20 example activates the calculation of the currency conversion and displays the result 220 in the next layout 215.

If the user wishes to continue with his/her currency conversion, and chooses another currency to convert to, the user selects the option “converted to 25 [DKK]:” 225, which becomes highlighted upon selection, and is shown in layout 230. The following reference numbers refers to Figure 6c: 215-270. In the next layout 235, a selection list of available currencies is displayed. The user selects e.g. USD 240, and selects the entry by selecting “Ok” 245. The next layout 250 highlights the selected currency USD 255 to convert to. 30 Thereafter, the user may select “Options” 260, which in this example once again activates the calculation of the currency conversion and the result

"[USD]: 36,36" 265 is displayed with the selected information in the next layout 270.

The invention is not limited to the above described and in the drawing shown
5 an example of embodiments but can be varied within the scope of the appended claims. For example, it can be further possible to restrict the download of content, by providing an option to the user to specify which link content he/she would like to fetch a copy of.

CLAIMS

1. A cellular communication terminal (1,300) for fetching content from at least one server (320-360), said terminal comprising
 - 5 - a receiver and a transmitter (19) arranged to receive and transmit data packets from at least one server (320,340) through linking means (360) arranged to transmit the data packets between the terminal (1,300) and the server (320,340);
 - 10 - a first memory (16,17b) comprising an identifier and at least one item, the item is provided with an access point which indicates the location of the server (320,340) to be accessed, wherein the server (320,340) is accessed by sending the identifier to the linking means (360) to identify a first content to be accessed at the server (320,340), said first content is associated with link content provided at different locations in said server or in another server;
 - 15 - a browser application, arranged to establish a session to linking means (360) by reading an item from the first memory (16,17b), and is provided with pull means to fetch a copy of the first content from the server, at the location indicated by said access point, to be stored in the first or in a second memory, wherein said second memory is arranged to temporarily or permanently store said copy of the first content, and
 - 20 - a user interface (2,3,4,5,6) connected to the browser application having display means (3) for displaying the copy of the first content received from the server (320,340) and user input means (2,4,5) to control the browser application,
 - 25
- characterized in that the pull means is further arranged to fetch a copy of the first content and a copy of the link content simultaneously upon a request generated by the browser application, said request is arranged to be sent through said transmitter as a data packet, comprising an instruction to the server to send a copy of the first content from a given location in the server, indicated by the access point, together with a copy of the link content, simultaneously.
- 30

2. A cellular communication terminal according to claim 1, characterized in that said first content and link content is provided in the same server.

3. A cellular communication terminal according to claim 1 or 2, characterized
5 in that the pull means is provided with selecting means, in order to choose which content to be fetched.

4. A cellular communication terminal according to claim 1, 2 or 3,
characterized in that said second memory (17a) is an external memory,
10 provided with connecting means to be arranged to said terminal.

5. A cellular communication terminal according to claim 1, 2 or 3,
characterized in that said second memory is arranged in said terminal.

15 6. A cellular communication terminal according to claim 1, 2, 3, 4 or 5,
characterized in that said second memory is a cache memory.

7. A cellular communication terminal according to any of the preceding claims,
characterized in that said first memory is a SIM card (16).

20 8. A cellular communication terminal according to any of the preceding claims,
characterized in that said terminal is a cellular phone.

9. A method for fetching content from at least one server to a cellular
25 communication terminal (1,300), said communication terminal comprising a first memory (16,17b) and a browser application, wherein the method comprises the following steps:

- reading an item (510) in said first memory (16,17b) and an identifier, by means of said browser application, said item comprising at least one access point indicating the location of a server (320,340) to be accessed;
- generating a request (520) by means of said browser application, said request comprising information of the requested access point, and the identifier identifying a first content of the requested access point, said first

content is associated with link content provided at different locations in said server or in another server;

- initiating a session to linking means (360), by transmitting the request from the communication terminal (1,300) to the linking means (360), said linking means sends data packets between the terminal (1,300) and the server (320,340),
- identifying the request (550) at the linking means (360), and
- establishing a session between said terminal (1,300) and said linking means (360) by sending a respond from the linking means to the terminal,

characterized in that the request, generated by means of said browser application, having an instruction to the server to send a copy of the first content from a given location in the server, indicated by the access point, together with a copy of the link content, simultaneously, and the cellular communication terminal fetches a copy of the first content and a copy of the link content simultaneously.

10. A method according to claim 9, characterized in that the copy of the first content and the link content is stored in a second memory (17a).
20. 11. A method according to claim 9 or 10, characterized in fetching the copy of first content and the link content from the same server.
12. A method according to claim 11, characterized in fetching a copy of the link content from a further server(s).
25. 13. A system (301) for fetching content from at least one server (320-360), said system (301) comprising
 - a cellular communication terminal (1,300) having:
 - a receiver and a transmitter (19) arranged to receive and transmit data packets from at least one server (320,340) through linking means (360) arranged to transmit the data packets between the terminal (1,300) and the server (320,340);
 - a first memory (16,17b) comprising an identifier and at least one item, the item is provided with an access point which indicates the location of

the server (320,340) to be accessed, wherein the server (320,340) is accessed by sending the access point and the identifier to the linking means (360) to identify a first content to be accessed, said first content is associated with link content provided at different locations in said server or in another server;

- a browser application, arranged to establish a session to linking means (360) by reading an item from the first memory (16,17b), and is provided with pull means to fetch a copy of the first content from the server, at the location indicated by said access point, to be stored in the first or in a second memory, wherein said second memory is arranged to temporarily or permanently store said copy of the first content, and

- a user interface (2,3,4,5,6) connected to the browser application, having display means (3) for displaying the first content and user input means (2,4,6) to control the browser application,

- a cellular communication network (310), arranged to establish a connection (305) between the cellular communication terminal (1,300) and linking means (360),

- linking means (360), arranged to enable a session for said cellular communication terminal (1,300) and to transmit data packets between the terminal and a server (320,340), and

- at least one server (320,340), arranged to receive and/or transmit data packets from/to the terminal (1,300),

characterized in that the pull means is further arranged to fetch a copy of the first content and a copy of the link content simultaneously upon a request generated by the browser application, said request is arranged to be sent through said transmitter as a data packet, comprising an instruction to the server to send a copy of the first content from a given location in the server, indicated by the access point, together with a copy of the link content, simultaneously.

14. A system according to claim 13, characterized in that said first content and link content is provided in the same server.

15. A system according to claim 13 or 14, characterized in that said second memory (17a) is an external memory, provided with connecting means to be inputted to said terminal.
- 5 16. A system according to claim 13 or 14, characterized in that said second memory is arranged in said terminal.
17. A system according to claim 13, 14, 15 or 16, characterized in that said second memory (17a) is a cache memory.
- 10 18. A system according to claim 13, 14, 15, 16 or 17, characterized in that said first memory is a SIM card (16).
- 15 19. A system according to any one of the claims 13-18, characterized in that communication between the server and the terminal is in accordance with the Wireless Application Protocol.
- 20 20. A communications device for accessing a server accessible via a proxy, the device comprising a transceiver and a browser, the transceiver being operable to establish a session with a proxy, the proxy providing access to a server wherein the browser is operable to retrieve first content from the server together with further content linked to the first content.
- 25 21. A device as claimed in Claim 20, further including a memory in which the retrieved content is stored.
22. A device as claimed in Claim 20 or 21, wherein the browser is operable to retrieve the further content from a further server.
- 30 23. A device as claimed in Claim 20, 21, or 22, wherein the browser is selectively operable to retrieve the further content.

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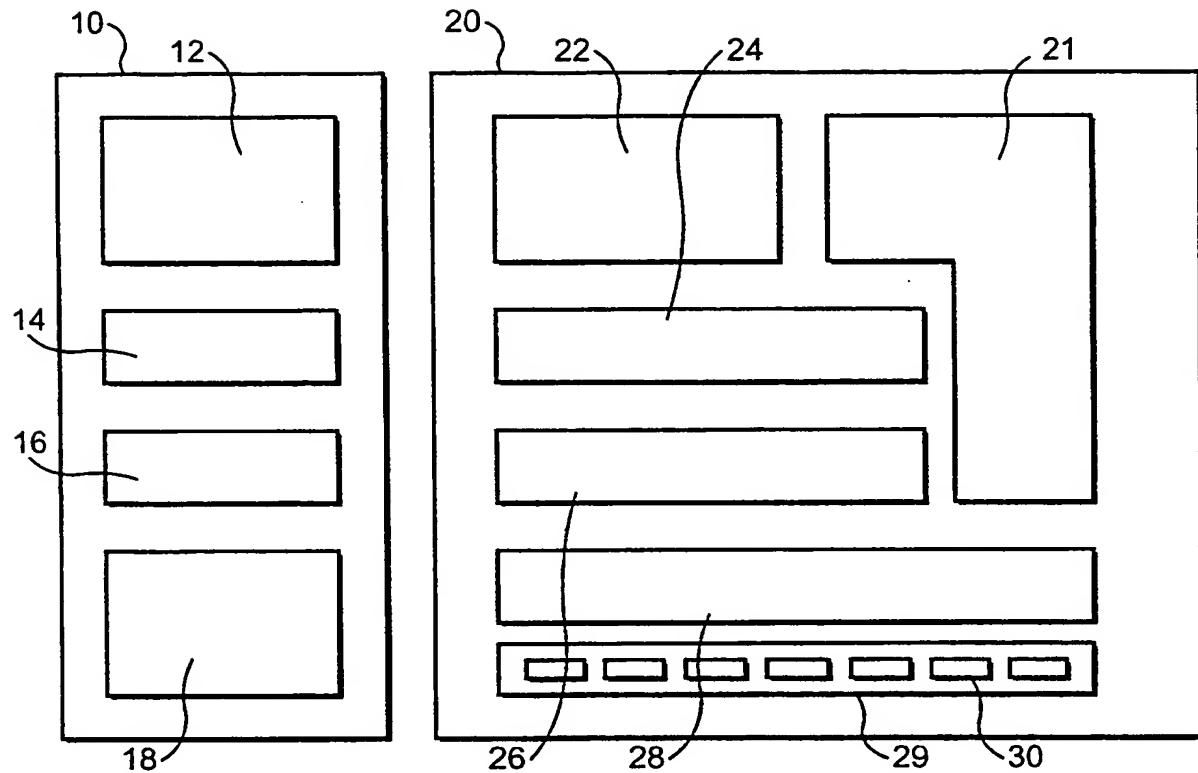


FIG. 1

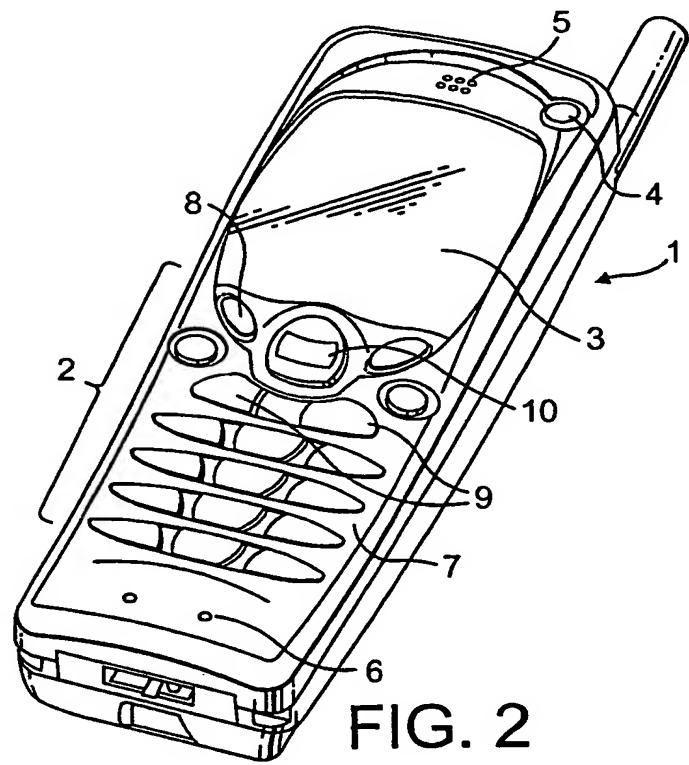


FIG. 2

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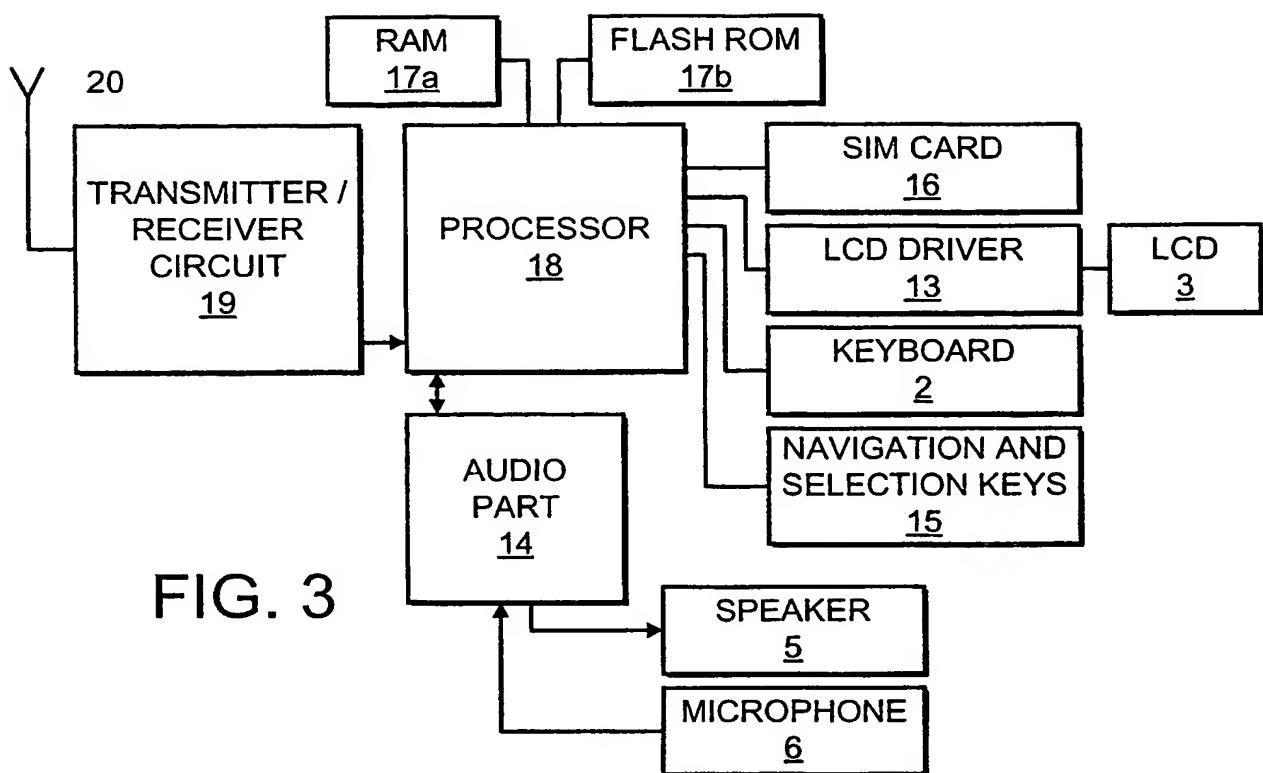


FIG. 3

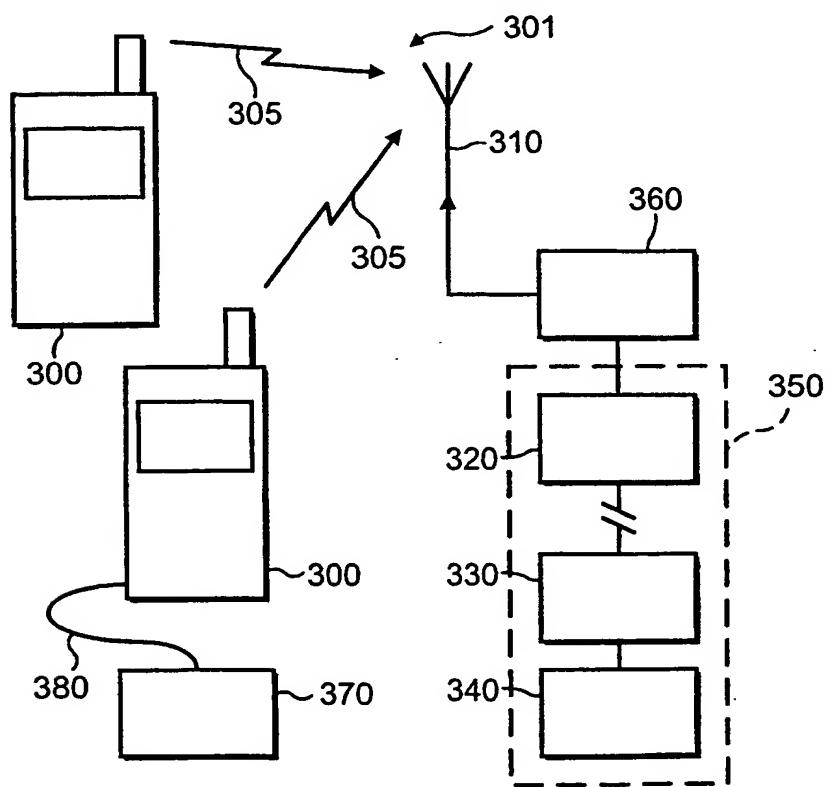


FIG. 4

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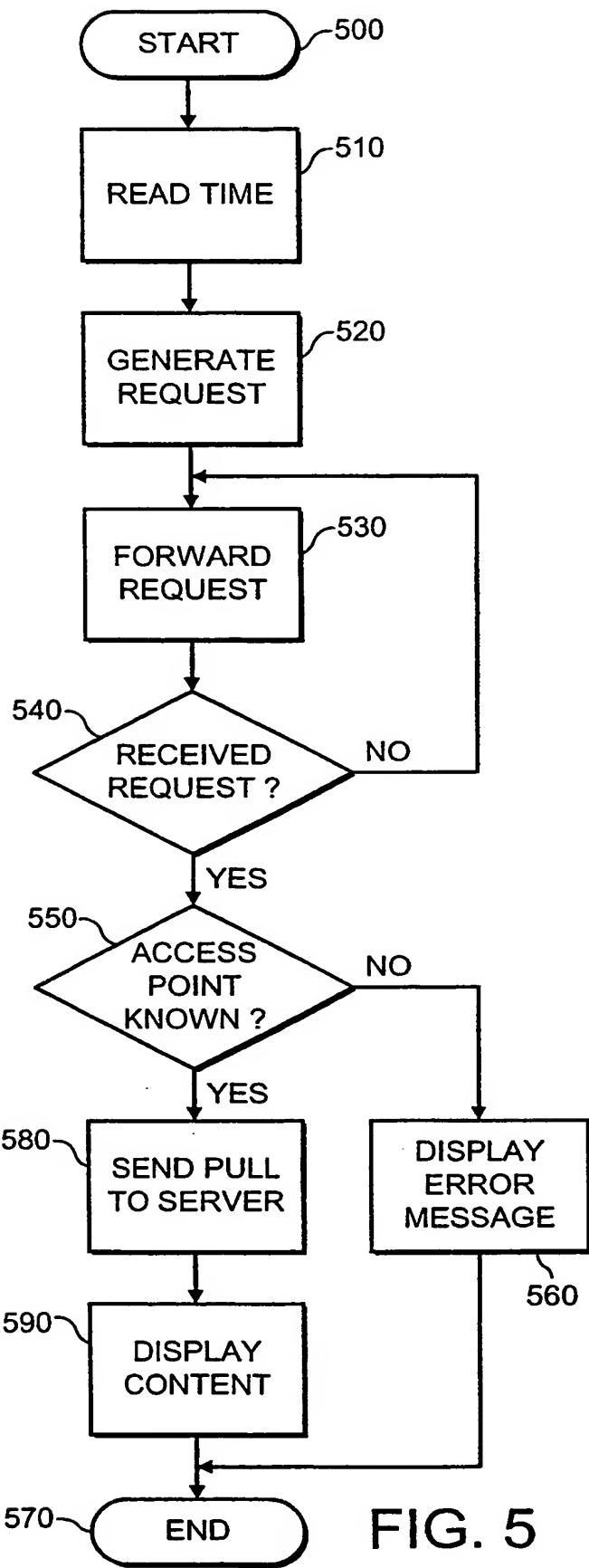


FIG. 5

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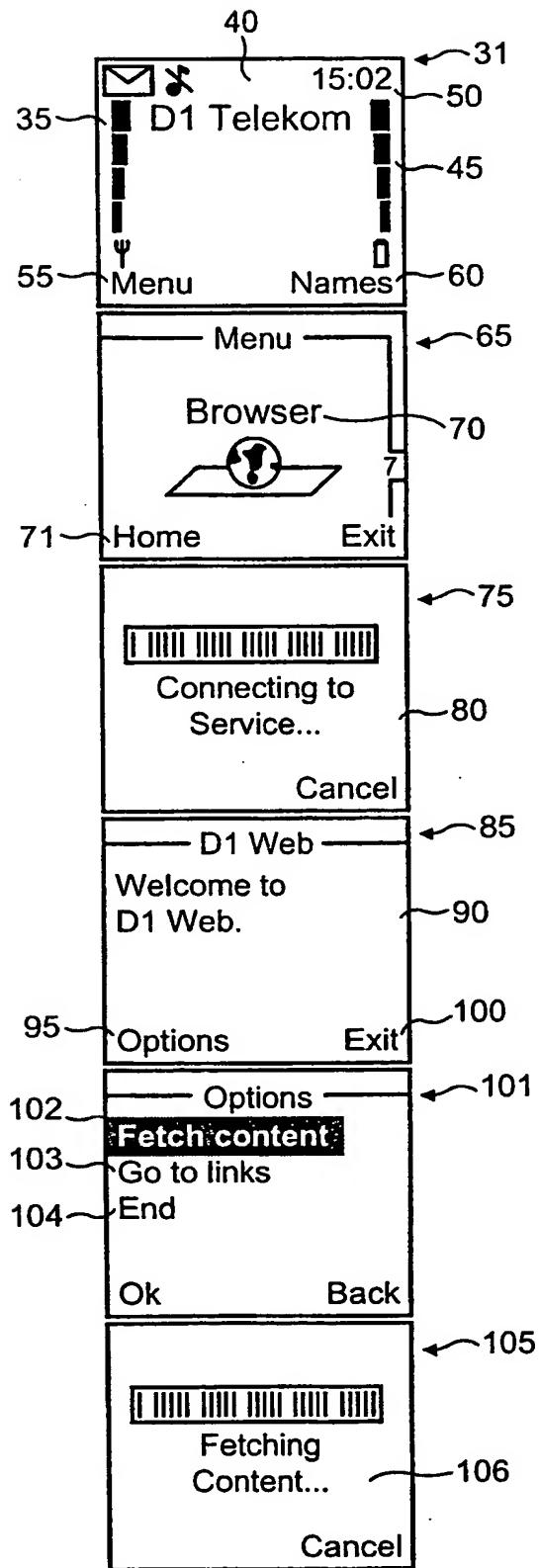


FIG. 6a

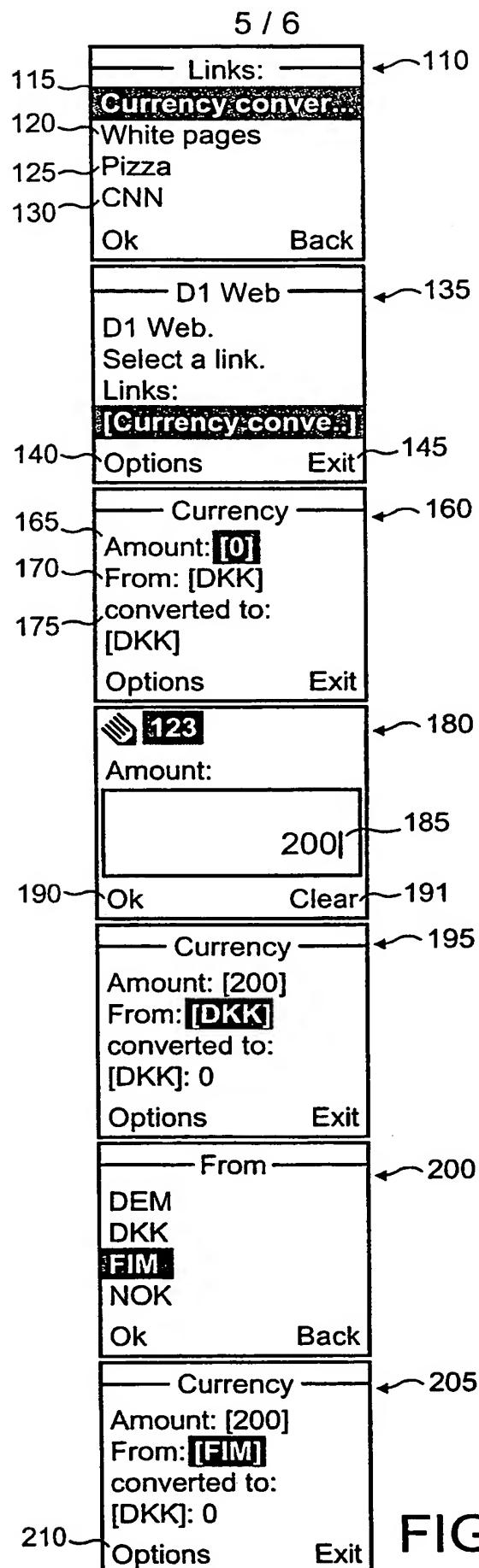
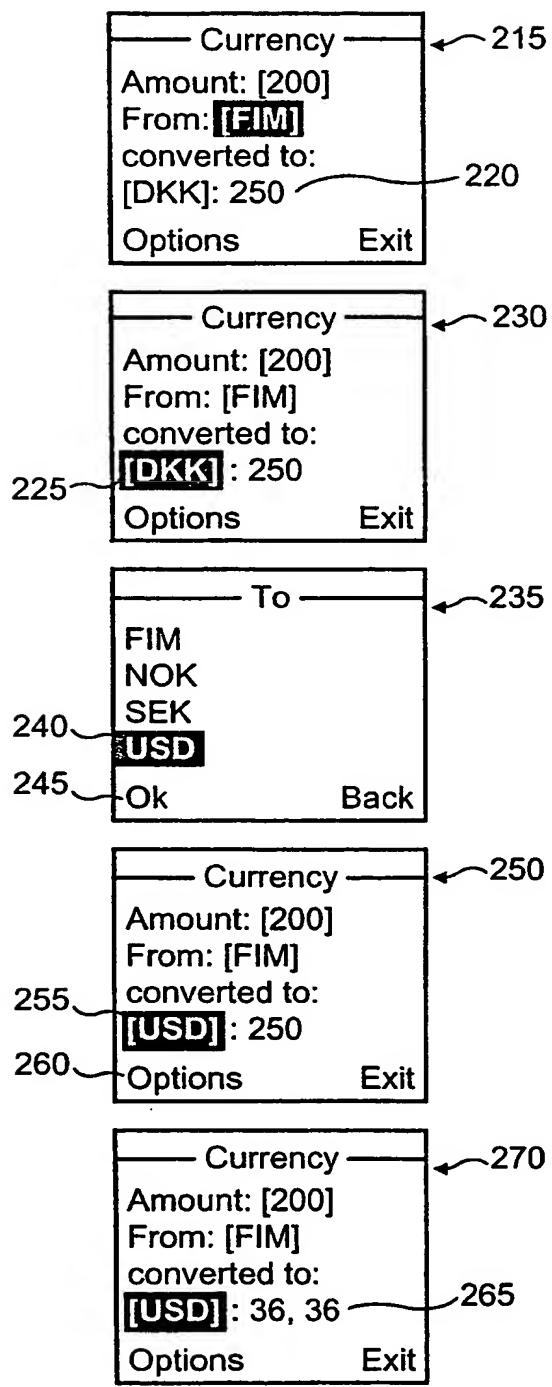


FIG. 6b

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*** THE END ***

FIG. 6c

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Internat'l Application No

PCT/IB 00/00834

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 H04L29/06

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 H04L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, PAJ, INSPEC

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
P, X	<p>WO 99 35593 A (MICROSOFT CORP) 15 July 1999 (1999-07-15)</p> <p>page 6, line 26 -page 7, line 18 page 9, line 22 -page 10, line 5 page 17, line 5 -page 18, line 15 page 20, line 4 -page 22, line 13</p> <p>---</p> <p>-/-</p>	1-6, 8-17, 20-23

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

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- *O* document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- *P* document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Intern. Appl. No.

PCT/IB 00/00834

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category °	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>FLOYD R ET AL: "MOBILE WEB ACCESS USING ENETWORK WEB EXPRESS" IEEE PERSONAL COMMUNICATIONS, IEEE COMMUNICATIONS SOCIETY, US, vol. 5, no. 5, 1 October 1998 (1998-10-01), pages 47-52, XP000786616 ISSN: 1070-9916 page 48, right-hand column, line 42 -page 49, right-hand column, line 5 page 50, left-hand column, line 1 -page 51, right-hand column, line 21 -----</p>	1, 9, 13, 20
A	<p>KAASHOEK M F ET AL: "DYNAMIC DOCUMENTS: MOBILE WIRELESS ACCESS TO THE WWW" PROCEEDINGS, WORKSHOP ON MOBILE COMPUTING SYSTEMS AND APPLICATIONS, 8 December 1994 (1994-12-08), XP002016896 page 181, left-hand column, line 33 -right-hand column, line 47 -----</p>	1, 9, 13, 20

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

Internat'l Application No

PCT/IB 00/00834

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WO 9935593	A 15-07-1999	US 6118391 A			12-09-2000
		WO 9935557 A			15-07-1999
		WO 9935801 A			15-07-1999
		WO 9935591 A			15-07-1999
		WO 9935802 A			15-07-1999
		WO 9935778 A			15-07-1999